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OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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The convention August 1st.

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They are still at it in St. Louis, and they are going to win.

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If your local has not elected delegates have it done immediately.

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The stone, lime and cement teamsters did win in Chicago, and in short order, too.

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When the St. Louis strike is over the Industrial Association will move far away over the hills.

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NO TRICK TOO MEAN.

The police department of St. Louis is anxious to show the Citizens' Alliance that it is with them. The latest move was to haul Brother Robb before the detective force and "show him up," the common way of making a cheap crook known to all members of the department. Brother Robb has been in St. Louis for some time, and has always conducted himself as a law-abiding citizen should. Yet the chief of police saw fit, without cause, to have him taken in like a criminal and paraded before his men.

The alliance and the police department would like the same condition of affairs that exist in Colorado to exist in St. Louis.

The carriage drivers of St. Louis are asking for conditions that the narrowest-minded can not deny to be more than fair. But the Citizens' Alliance has vowed warfare against unions, and right or wrong they propose to fight.

When a set of men are determined to fight simply for the sake of fighting they

are apt to adopt methods that the most uncivilized savage would balk at.

No matter how low or mean the trick may be that may enter the minds of the Citizens' Alliance chiefs, if it looks like a winning card against unionism it will be played.

Let us hope that after we have won our fight in St. Louis that the citizens of that city will realize the pestilence the alliance is to its welfare and rid themselves of it.

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PATRONIZE THE LABEL.

How many of you members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters who continually boast of the strength of your organization, ever do anything to make other labor organizations as strong as your own?

If each local would appoint a committee of about ten to act as a label committee whose duty it would be to see that all members of the local patronize label goods, it would accomplish more in one week than all the talking does in a year.

Outside of the good the label does for unionism, it has its other good qualities. You often see the scavenger wagons going through the city on their way to the dump. Sometimes among the other refuse in these wagons you may notice one or two bed ticks discarded by some family whom contagious disease has robbed of one of its members. Let us follow one of these wagons, or rather let us follow one of these bed ticks.

We reach the dump, and there we see our bed tick unloaded among a lot of ill-smelling, disease-breeding stuff. It lays there perhaps a day or two, or perhaps an hour. We notice a couple of women and children, dirty and wretched looking creatures. We see them poking with sticks into the piles of refuse as though looking for something. One of them discovers our bed tick and pounces upon it as though it were some great treasure. In less time than it takes to write it, she has out a pair of scissors with which she rips open our tick and scatters its contents on the ground. But they do not stay there, she calls back to her companions in some horrible language, and when the reinforcements arrive the hair or moss or whatever it may be is gathered up in bags, and they are on their way. Let us follow them and see what becomes of our bed tick.

They lead us a merry chase through side streets and alleys until we are in a district dirtier than we ever imagined any place of human habitation could be. They reach a rickety old hovel, we follow them down into its cellar and here we see them dump the contents of our bed tick on the floor. After beating it for a few minutes with sticks, they gather it up in bags again. It is then taken to a scab mattress maker and made into a "new" mattress and put on the market, but without a label.

All this is not imagination but absolute facts. If you will follow some of those children you see gathering discarded cigar stubs, you will see them deliver them to shops in the Ghetto district where they are made into either cigars or cigarettes.

You can help organized labor and the good health of the community by patronizing the union label.

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OUR OWN LABEL.

While we are on the subject of labels, and boosting them to our locals, perhaps it would not be out of place to remind our brothers that we have such a thing of our own.

Registered Emblem

While our organization may not be termed a label organization in the full sense of the word, yet we must depend a great deal on the patronage of the union driver by other trade and labor unionists. We have nothing to put our label on to distinguish from the union and nonunion. But attention should be called to the fact that a union driver has or should have in his possession a little book stamped with the above emblem. It is our label, and the goods that it is to be found on is the union driver.

Take this matter up with your friends. Ask them to call for the drivers' label the next time the butcher, the grocer, the ice man, the milk man, the expressman, the carriage driver or any one driving a horse calls at their door to solicit business or deliver goods. If each member of a local union can induce one friend to do this and do it

on all occasions it will be a matter of no time when that local will double its membership.

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The Convention.

The coming convention to be held in Cincinnati, August 1st, will be the most important one in the history of the organization. Much could not be expected from the Niagara convention beyond amalgamation. Now that it has been brought about, it behooves the delegates to settle down to the business of building a strong foundation for the Brotherhood to rest upon. It is the plain duty of the membership to send representative men to Cincinnati as delegates—men who have the interest of the organization at heart, and who are capable of discharging their duties as good union men. Men who are elected because they are "good fellows" and popular do not as a rule show up strong at a convention. They generally go for the good time there is in it. There will be too much important business to be transacted at Cincinnati for men of that kind to attend to.

Let us hope that there will be a large delegation, and a delegation of the pick of the Brotherhood.

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SECRETARY TURLEY'S LETTER TO DELEGATES.

Having visited Cincinnati, Ohio, to arrange for hall and hotel accommodations during the convention in accordance with instructions from the General Executive Board, I desire to say that the Dennison Hotel, Fifth and Main streets, has been selected as the headquarters for the International Union. The rates of this house are from 75 cents to $1.00 per day, European plan. It has in connection a first-class cafe where meals are are served at a very reasonable rate. This hotel can accommodate about one hundred delegates.

Arrangements have also been made for the accommodation of delegates at the Palace Hotel, Sixth and Vine streets. This hotel is conducted on the American plan, with a rate of $2.00 per day. It can accommodate about two hundred delegates, and is centrally located. Street cars pass the door every few minutes, by which the delegates can ride to the convention hall without changing cars. It may be mentioned that the barber shop in connection with the hotel refuses to recognize the card of the Barbers' Union.

Cosmopolitan Hall the meeting place of the Central Trades of Cincinnati, has been selected as the convention hall. It has a seating capacity of about one thousand. It is located on the corner of Twelfth and Vine streets, a short walking distance from both the Dennison and Palace Hotels—five blocks from the Palace and seven blocks from the Dennison.

Special rates have been granted by the railroad companies from all Eastern cities and all points West as far as Denver. The transcontinental lines refuse to issue special rates for the occasion. However, they have a reduced fare to St. Louis, and the delegates from the West can take advantage of it to that city, and from there to Cincinnati the special rate is in effect. The special rate is one fare for the round trip, plus 25 cents.

By taking advantage of these two rates the Pacific coast delegates enjoy a cheaper fare than if they had the ordinary special.

Trusting that all locals will be represented, I am, Fraternally yours,

E. L. TURLEY.

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A TEAMSTER SONG WRITER.

Brother Thos. Hesden of Local No. 715 when not engaged in handling the reins makes good use of his time by handling the pen. The result has been shown in several songs of exceptional merit. One of Tom's songs has been sung in many of the vaudeville theaters throughout the country. "Every American Boy is a King," is the title of Brother Hesdon's most successful work. The music has a patriotic swing to it that is bound to bring the audience to their feet. The following chorus suggests the merit of this beautiful song.

"He don't want your viscounts, your dukes or your earls;
He don't want your lords with their diamonds and pearls.
For here in our country we have no such thing
Where every American boy is a king."

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The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which may be the most important gathering yet held by the organization, convened at Denver, Colo., recently. Over 250 delegates from Kansas,

Minnesota, Michigan and Alabama and from far Western States attended. In the absence of President Moyer, who was detained by the military, Vice-President J. O. Williams presided. A matter discussed was affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

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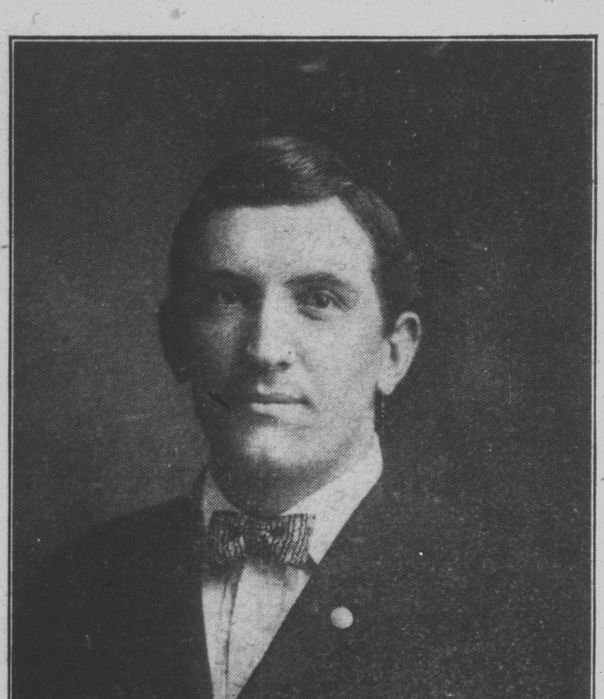
John Sheridan.

"The Iceman" is the better known name for Brother Sheridan. He is the Business Agent for the ice teamsters of Chicago Local No. 702. "Jack" is pretty well known



JOHN SHERIDAN.

around Chicago, having worked on ice wagons for a good many years.

He was Fifth Vice-President of the old Teamsters National, and was a candidate for President of the I. B. of T. at the Niagara convention. Although he was not elected, he received a very large vote.

Brother Sheridan is very popular with the ice wagon drivers in Chicago, for he serves his local well.

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At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Furriers' Union of New York City, a $75,000 display of stuffed animals and dressed skins illustrated the industry.

LABOR UNIONS AND GOVERNMENT.

A recent editorial in the New York Times contains several misstatements of fact and wrong inferences, both in extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Kirby of the National Industrial Alliance upon industrial conditions in Australia and New Zealand, and in comments upon his remarks. Mr. Kirby dwells at length upon the disastrous results of trade union legislation and compulsory arbitration in those colonies. Even from the standpoint of an organization that advocates the policy of "smashing" the unions, Mr. Kirby's inferences are erroneous; for the trade union control in Australia and New Zealand has been brought about, not through the union methods obtaining in the United States, but through partisan organization of the unions, which the American Federation of Labor earnestly opposes.

The unions in Australia and New Zealand were disastrously defeated in a general strike in 1891. To bring about that defeat the powers of the government were employed. As a consequence, the colonial unions abandoned the non-partisan tactics of trade-unionism, which are maintained in this country, and directed their attention to organizing a political labor party. That party eventually gained control of the government in both these colonies. Whatever evil results may have followed have, therefore, come about, not through voluntary negotiation with employers, but through control of the legislatures and administrations by the labor vote. The policy of the "smashing" associations of employers, for whom Mr. Kirby speaks, if successful, would invite a similar change of policy on the part of the unions in the United States. Is that what the "smashing" employers' organizations desire? The unions in the United States have not organized a labor party to capture the State and Federal governments, but have operated along the lines of negotiation, conciliation and trade agreements, meeting the employers upon equal terms. Only when thoroughly convinced that employers will refuse to continue in these lines would the unions turn to partisan action here, in the manner forced upon the unions in Australia and New Zealand.

That the unions in Great Britain, because of the engineering strike and lockout in 1897, have met with overwhelming defeat, looking to the disintegration of the whole labor

movement, is a most surprising misstatement of the actual situation. The unions in the British shipbuilding industry, to which reference is particularly made, are today much stronger than ever before, and the principal union in that industry, the boiler makers', took no part in the strike of 1897. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which was defeated in 1897, has entirely recovered its ground, and through a general arbitration and joint conference board is taking up subjects of dispute and reaching agreements with the federation of employers, through methods of conciliation.

The statement that "it has been declared illegal to strike against the employment of nonunion men, or to demand the discharge of a man because he does not belong to a labor organization," is exactly the opposite to the fact in the English situation. The highest court in England, in the case of Allen vs. Flood, has held that a labor union not only has the right to strike, but the right to threaten to strike, against the employment of a nonunion men. This decision in effect upholds the legality of the closed shop.—Monthly Review.

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ABOUT THE HORSE.

Here is a remarkable essay on the horse, said to be from the pen of an Indian student: "The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foots on the stirrups and divides his lower limbs across the saddle and drives his animal to the meadow. He has four legs; two are on the front side and two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs. He also defends himself by extending these in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when he is in an aggravating mood. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master than they always cry for food, but it is always at the morning time."

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Iowa's new law giving soldiers preference in the matter of State employment, is so far-reaching that it includes everything of an appointive character with the exception of deputies and confidential clerks, positions at the State House included. The measure is creating a great deal of hostile discussion and is held by many to be unconstitutional, because it is class legislation and not in the interest of public policy. Test cases are in sight all over the State, and the matter will probably be brought before the Supreme Court.

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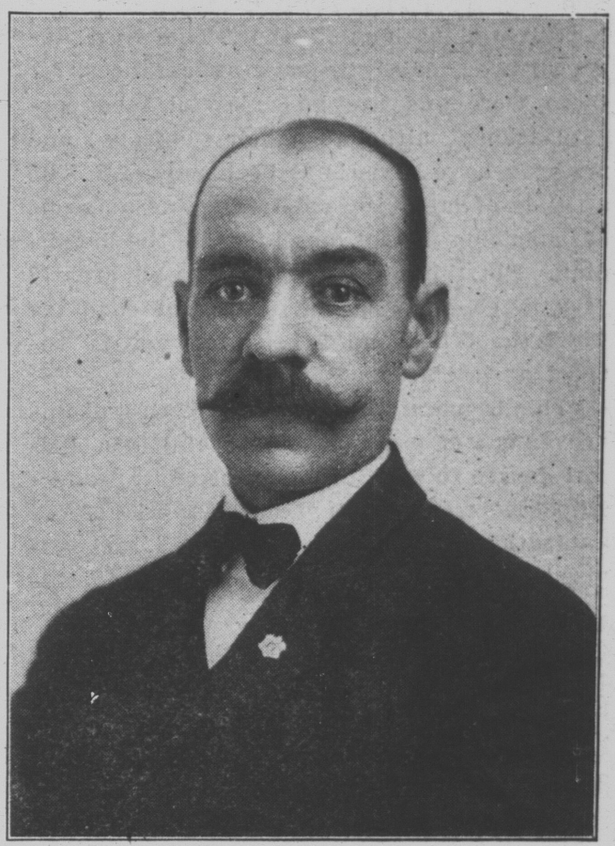
P. M. Hefferen.

Brother Hefferen is the hustling President and Business Agent of Local 793, Cincinnati hack and cabmen. He is well known and well liked among the craft of Cincinnati through his work for the movement at large.



P. M. HEFFEREN.

It is through good work by such men as Brother Hefferen that the I. B. of T. throughout the country owes its splendid growth.

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Germany's latest manifestation of interest in the welfare of the working classes is the establishment in Berlin of a permanent exhibition in Berlin of appliances for the preservation of health and the prevention of accidents in shop and factory. The government has spent $260,000 in equipping the exhibition and appropriated $17,500 a year for running expenses.

TRUSTS AND LABOR.

Workers Have the Same Right to Organize as Has Capital.

In his recent address before the American Social Science Association at Boston Judge William J. Gaynor of the New York Supreme bench, among other things, said:

"There is no doubt that in the beginning the attitude of the trusts was not cordial toward labor. In the sugar trust agreement one of the expressed objects of the combination was 'to furnish protection against unlawful combinations of labor.' The word 'unlawful' was plainly to save appearances, for there were and are no unlawful labor organizations, although their objects and methods have sometimes been unlawful. The attitude of labor toward trusts was also one of suspicion if not hostility at the beginning. But time and contact have apparently very much changed the feeling of each toward the other and substituted mutual respect at least.

"This is mainly due to the growth and improvement of organized labor and in a special degree to the improvement of its leadership. No one can deny that many labor organizations have been badly led and advised, but the change for the better in this respect has been steady.

"The men who compose the labor organizations are learning the absolute necessity of having wise and discreet leaders. So far has this gone that our labor organizations are becoming centers of economic thought and their leaders educated economists. The day of the political demagogue is also passing in organized labor. Working men have come to understand that their present and future depend on the favor of no one, but wholly on their own growing education, intelligence and organization. Our system of common schools makes the future theirs.

"The method of protection against labor organizations contemplated by the clause of the sugar trust agreement which I have read was to be able to close up a refinery in which a strike occurred without embarrassment or interruption in production, as all of the other refineries in the trust would meanwhile go on. But this was soon met by the extension of the horizon of labor's organization to equal that of the trusts.

"The dispersed local labor organizations of the same industry were confederated and in that way came labor trusts to meet employers' trusts. Confronting each other all along the line in this way, it was inevitable and to be expected that combined capital would come to deal with combined labor, and the result has been beneficial to both sides.

"Indeed, the declaration of organized capital which we used to hear so often that it would not deal with organized labor's representatives at all, but only with the individual workers, is now seldom heard. It had a sound of arrogance which did not suit the American people. Labor has as much right to organize as capital has, and organized capital forgot itself for the time being when it turned its back in the face of organized labor."

STRIKE BREAKERS.

In a recent article in the Buffalo Express Frank K. Foster discusses the right of the nonunionist to work when and where he pleases. Mr. Foster says:

"Has the nonunionist the moral right to work how, when and where he pleases? The right to individual freedom of action in the greatest number of ways is, perhaps, the most precious product of civilization. The advance of the masses from serfdom and feudal bondage to the sovereign citizenship of our own time has been through the increase of the liberty of the individual in matters political, theological and economic.

"In maintaining the negative proposition in the question under discussion it must not be assumed, therefore, that trade unionists seek to curtain the absolute legal rights of men to work how, when and where they please. Whatever unduly coercive measures irresponsible and injudicious men have sometimes resorted to in times of industrial trouble trade unions are prepared to grant and respect the legality of the acts of nonunionists in breaking that commandment in the labor decalogue which says 'Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's job.'

"Indeed, the contention of the trade unionist himself is that he has the legal right to sell his labor how, when and where he pleases, for that carries with it the legal right to refuse to sell his labor excepting under conditions approved by him. Thus if it should be assumed that the individual workman has legally no choice in the disposition

of his labor an involuntary servitude would be established, which would effectively debar the union man from refusing to work with so-called unfair men, a point upon which a great deal of public criticism has been expended.

"But the question under discussion is not a legal but a moral one, a question not of legal rights, but of moral duties. A man may do many harmful and unjust actions and still be within the law. The Shylock who forecloses a mortgage or evicts a widow and orphans from their home is within the law. The merchant who bankrupts a smaller competitor by underselling him is within the law. The trust which freezes out the smaller com The trust which freezes out the smaller dealer is within the law. The magnate who controls the oil market and raises the price of the poor man's light is within the law.

"Hundreds of instances are familiar to us all which conclusively prove that legality and justice are by no means synonymous terms; hence it is apparent that an individual wage earner may be acting legally and yet be pursuing a policy which is seriously harmful to the interests of other workmen.

"To say that the nonunionist has the moral right to work how, when or where he pleases, is, of course, the same thing as saying that he has the moral right, if he pleases, entirely apart from extenuating circumstances, to become a strike breaker, an active agent working against his fellow craftsmen, a traitor to his class and kind.

"The Standard Dictionary gives the primary definition of 'moral' as 'pertaining to the practice, conduct and spirit of men toward God, themselves and their fellow men, with reference to right and wrong.'

"In simple phrase, then, those acts which are right are moral, those acts which are wrong are immoral. A man can have no moral right to commit a wrong act.

"It is not necessary for the purpose of this argument to assume that all strikes are morally justified. Some at least are. John Stuart Mill says that 'a strike is wrong when it is foolish,' and there are and will be foolish and untimely strikes. But our opponents claim that the nonconformist is performing a moral act as a strike breaker in any and all strikes.

"For all practical purposes in civilized lands we may hold that the test of the Golden Rule furnishes a sufficiently accurate measurement of the morality of any present day code of action. If the code does not meet the test it is not moral, no matter if it be legal.

"How does the act of the strike breaker square with the sublime injunction, 'Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you?' By what tortuous logic can it be asserted that the man who from selfish personal interest seeks to profit by the industrial difficulties of his fellow men is acting in accordance with the Golden Rule?

"There are sometimes, but rarely, extenuating circumstances under which the strike breaker acts. He may be driven by want, but that seldom happens, for at least when labor is organized those who are in real need are provided with the necessaries of life from the union funds. He may sometimes be actuated by a feeling of friendship for an employer. But the strike breaker, pure and simple, the nonunion man who embraces the opportunity of taking jobs which his fellow craftsmen have forsaken on principle, is actuated by no such motive, but by unadulterated selfishness."

WE MUST STAND BY OUR FRIENDS.

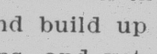
If all union men could read the handwriting on the wall they would be more particular in their everyday actions. We are not as careful as we should be in protecting our friends. We go about asking this business man and that to do for us some special favor, and when granted forget him. It is a little more convenient to trade a little nearer home, or perhaps he has not in stock just the article we want and we go a little farther down the street and trade with one who is an avowed enemy. Now this is all wrong; it injures us more than many realize; it is inconsistency of the worst kind, and union men little know how often they are confronted with the statement: "Oh, it matters not whether we comply with what the unions ask for, they will trade with us anyhow; it is quality and price that governs them and not their obligation."

And, we are sorry to say, there is too much truth in this statement, and some day we are going to pay an awful price for this inconsistency, pay an awful price for violating our obligation. It may be that a union-made article costs a trifle more than the same thing made by nonunion men; if so, we have

no complaint or should have none. Union labor costs more than nonunion labor, or should. We have no right to ask an employer of labor to pay more for a union man than he can secure the same for from a nonunion man, unless we ourselves practice the same policy. However, there are few things we buy that sells at retail for more than the nonunion article, so we are getting the best of it all around.

We should pause and think of this as a business proposition. We should refer to the time before our unions became strong enough to regulate wages, and compare the conditions, and then ask ourselves if we would care to return. Do this and it seems as though it would be impossible for a workingman with a grain of sense to spend a cent or permit a member of his family to spend a cent of hard-earned money for other than that which was manufactured by one of his fellow unionists.

Here we are keeping thousands of paid organizers in the field all the time, trying to organize men and build up wages and better our conditions, and yet in our everyday life we are undoing the work of our agents. We demand the "closed shop" and practice the "open shop." We boycott the merchant for not employing union labor and then go out and spend our money with scabs. We are worse than inconsistent; it is nothing more nor less than downright scabbery, and unless we stop, see the error of our ways, become consistent union men, Parry and his outfit will take our weapons and beat us back to the conditions that existed when the workingmen were not as good as slaves.—Exchange.



THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

There are 2,000,000 organized union employees of all the crafts in the country against all the other workers in similar positions in the world of production in this United States, says the Chicago Tribune. But, even admitting that the unionized workers are in the minority, the student of conditions from the organized point of view will not recognize that union labor's voice is only 2,000,000 strong.

"One must look for the union sentiment that exists outside the unions," said a Chicago authority on the subject. "Thousands of workingmen who are not organized have all sympathy with organized labor. There are places where the union movement has not taken hold and where these sympathizers with the union movement have had no chance to join. In the great cities there are individual conditions confronting a man where he finds it inexpedient for him to enroll his name with a union, but who at the same time is a supporter of the union principle.

"Union sentiments are forces scarcely less than union memberships, and when these are considered and taken into account perhaps no one could estimate the strength of organized labor in the United States. When it comes to labor that is not organized, the factory workers are most numerous. This lack of organization extends through factories of all kinds and in all sections of the country. In shoe factories and textile factories this is especially noticeable. As to organization of these workers, they are the hardest to reach. Some of them are now earning such pittances at machines that the suggestion of union dues discredits a union in a moment as something to which they cannot afford to contribute."

THE UNION LABEL.

Recently a Baltimore minister spoke to his congregation on the merits of using only label goods, as follows:

"What can be more sacred or more deserving of the reverence of men than the union label, which signifies that human life has been more highly valued in the production of commodities than the mere profits sought for by 'greed.'

"The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, of humanity. When you find a label on a garment, or a bag of tobacco, or a loaf of bread, or a piece of printing, you can make sure that neither was made in the sweatshop. That no little children's fingers were compelled to sew or sort tobacco in the hours of night intended for childish sleep. When you see the union label on any commodity, you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that in so doing you are not becoming a partner to any institution that degrades humanity for private profit. You can sleep soundly, also, and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever, smallpox or leprosy, which is often scattered broadcast from Chinese opium joints, penitentiary convicts' cells and tenement sweat shops, where the

most degraded specimens of humanity put their life's blood into marketable goods, from which the poor, unsuspecting suffer all manner of foul and loathsome diseases.

"The union label is a religious emblem. It is a religious act to buy goods to which the label is attached—an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven—while it is a sin to buy a bag of tobacco, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread without a label, for then you do not know but what you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant who is extracting a fortune from drudgery and degradation of his fellows at the risk of public health.

"God bless the label! And I hope that all of you will carry indelibly impressed upon your minds the pictures of the union label, and that you will always know that the favorite banner in heaven represents justice to labor, fresh air and sunshine and toil, and the truth that human life is of greater moment than gain of gold."

RIGHTS OF THE WORKER.

In the course of a recent address Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts had the following to say anent the right of the laborer to organize:

"I cannot see why if capital may combine in corporations labor may not combine in labor unions.

"Every corporation and every partnership is an aggregate of individuals. So when a single workingman desires employment he has to make his bargain not with one employer, but with many employers acting as one. He is also at another disadvantage. The thing he has to sell is his day's work. If he goes down in the morning to make his engagement the thing he is to sell perishes with every hour of delay in making his contract. These associations of capital frequently extend through the whole country and control under one head and with one will every establishment in the country in which a skilled workman might hope to find employment.

"So I can see no reason why the workman should not combine to make his bargain as to the rate of wages, as to the hours of labor and as to the comfort and safety of his occupation."

Trades unions have existed in China for 4,000 years.

PUT A DOLLAR IN THE BANK.

A rainy day's a-comin', boys, as sure as you're alive,
When bees can't put a single drop of honey in the hive;
The busy ants won't dare to set a foot outside the door,
They'll loaf around and make their meals on what they've gleaned before;
I ain't no weather prophet, as they call 'em, but you bet
I know the time's a-comin' when it's likely to be wet,
And them as may prepare for it will have themselves to thank
If while the weather's fair they put a dollar in the bank.

It's mighty nice to slosh around and cut a a lordly dash,
And make the people wonder at the squander of your cash;
It's fun to sow your dollars like there wasn't any stint,
And sort of make the people think you own a private mint,
But by and by the time will come you won't have such a chance,
And jest as like as not there'll be patches on your pants;
Instead of drawin' prizes, why, you'll only get a blank,
And you'll regret that you didn't put a dollar in the bank.

There ain't no sea so ca'm but that at times the storms prevail,
There ain't no soil so good but that sometimes the crop will fail;
And the same men who brag the most about a "lead-pipe cinch,"
Sing different tunes when later on they find they're in a pinch.
It ain't good sense to waste your cake promiscuously, because
The day will come you'll want a crust to put betwixt your jaws;
And if you'd have your vest look plump, instead of lean and lank,
You'd better not forget to put a dollar in the bank.

—Labor Advocate.

THIRD MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, MAY 12, 1904.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the report of the committee pertaining to Local No. 85 be accepted. Carried.

Gould and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the General Executive Board concur in the action of the General President in accepting the resignation of the General Organizer. Carried.

Johnson and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the classified local unions in Cincinnati and vicinity retain jurisdiction over drivers of their craft. Carried.

Evans and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Local 551, Kansas City, be not granted. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Brother Stailey, of Local 729, East St. Louis, Ill., be granted. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of $13.25 from Dickson, of Cab Drivers, be allowed. Carried.

Gould and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of $24.00 from Robert French for organizing be allowed. Carried.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Local No. 75, of Decatur, Ill., be granted and that the matter be referred to Brother Evans. Carried.

Regularly moved and seconded that the communication from W. P. Campbell, of New York, of Local 332, be referred to Brother Gould. Carried.

Robb and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill for $19.00 for organizing in Omaha, Neb., by A. R. Shepard, be not allowed. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Brother King, of Buffalo, N. Y., be not allowed. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that Brother Robb be given the power to employ an attorney in St. Louis for defending those brothers who were indicted. Carried.

Sullivan and Robb.

Regularly moved and seconded that Brother Rowbotham be sent to Cleveland to assist Brother Dickson in securing an agreement. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the matter of Kewanee, Ill., be referred to Brother Evans. Carried.

Robb and Evans.

Regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary stand instructed to acknowledge receipt of invitation of the General Executive Board to attend the wedding of James J. Dwyer. Carried.

Evans and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that $100 be set aside for the purpose of holding mass-meetings in St. Louis. Carried.

Johnson and Robb.

Regularly moved and seconded that the scale of the Van Drivers' Local 755 of St. Louis be indorsed and Brother Dwyer be delegated to take charge of the situation and endeavor to hold the men in check. Carried.

Dwyer and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the International Union sustain Local No. 718 in their struggle, providing they are out the constitutional limit. Carried.

Sullivan and Evans.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Mr. Elfin be not granted and that a letter of explanation be sent him. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the matter of Local 643 take the same course as other local unions. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of Brother Anderson be paid. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the communication from Brother C. R. White, of Kansas City, be referred to President Shea. Carried.

Sullivan and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that all indicted members be represented by counsel secured by the General Executive Board and that Brother Furman be notified. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the

bill of Brother M. J. Dwyer be allowed. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill to the extent of $100 be allowed Brother Gould. Carried.

Gould and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the report submitted by the expert accountant pertaining to the books and accounts of the General Secretary-Treasurer be accepted as read and placed on file. Carried.

Robb and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the President and Brother Sullivan proceed to Chicago and endeavor to settle strike of Local 718. Carried.

Board adjourned.

FRUIT OF MONOPOLY.

Alleged Tyranny of Labor an Outgrowth of Trusts.

Henry George, Jr., in the Chicago Record-Herald, recently had a word to say about the alleged "tyranny of labor." Here are a few extracts:

"The man we call poor finds much toil and trouble in getting a living. He works long and hard to get the mere necessaries, not to say comforts, of life. Indeed, so little independence has he in the matter of earning his livelihood that he comes to regard employment as a boon. He holds the man who will employ him as his benefactor, not as an employer should properly be regarded—an exchanger of something that the laborer wants for something the employer wants done. Under proper conditions the laborers would not be dependent, or at least so dependent. Employers would be competing for laborers instead of laborers competing for employment. Employment would not then be a boon. To obtain the services of a laborer would be a boon. Employers would be offering premiums of various kinds for such services. There would be no need for trade unions, nor would laborers take the trouble to subject themselves to the restraints upon their individual liberties by landing themselves into any kind of association peculiar to laborers. They would accept employment or reject it, as they pleased, and each would make the best terms possible for himself.

"There would be a 'market price' for labor, of course, which means that the mass of laborers of the same kind would perform in a given time about the same task—that the generality of the workers would not vary much from the average. But, of course, there would be exceptions to this market price. Some men would accomplish so much less than the general average as not to be able to obtain the average wages, while other laborers would accomplish far in excess of the average, and hence be able to demand and to obtain a far larger remuneration than that set by the 'market price.'

"In such a state of things labor would be free. But that is not the present state of things. Monopoly of natural opportunities compels an intense competition among the laborers. Such monopolies are not natural. They are purely artificial. They exist because laws have been made to authorize them. If these laws were rescinded these monopolies would disappear, and natural opportunities would be thrown open to labor, thus relieving the present intense competition among laborers. Wages would rise and laborers would be vastly more independent than they are now.

"But the laws creating or sanctioning monopoly do exist. The opportunities for employment are, as a consequence, restricted, and laborers are forced to compete with one another.

"Is it not to be expected, therefore, that laborers will do something to promote their common interests? And what step should be more in keeping with such a purpose than for them to band together in a union so as to put up and keep up the price of labor, or at least to prevent the price of labor from being forced downward? Of course, trade unions are only partially successful in this, but it is certain that they have materially advanced the interests of laborers and that hence, while monopolies in natural opportunities exist, unions among laborers should and will exist for the protection and benefit of the laborer. It is the only shield he has against monopoly, and it is not very much of a shield at that.

"But while we say all this, we must, to be truthful, admit that trade unions have a bad side. They tend to coerce unwilling laborers into their unions, and when the unions are strong they too frequently fall a prey to unscrupulous men. This is but a natural accompaniment or consequence of forced band-

ing together of workmen through the monopoly of natural opportunities, and it can be cured only by going to the source and abolishing monopoly.

"We may talk and talk and talk, but we are certain to come back to this—that there is a right way and a wrong way for social affairs. The right way is in accordance with natural order, and the wrong way is opposed to natural order. The natural order demands what? Merely that the ways be cleared and then that individuals be let alone. The order that is opposed to this, and is unnatural, is that which creates or permits all manner of restrictions, taxes, artificial and unequal stimulants. All that has to be done to change from the wrong to the right way is to abolish all law-created private monopolies and then to let men alone.

"Monopoly of natural opportunities then being gone, the needs for offensive and defensive organizations of laborers would be gone. So laborers would find no further need to join these passive armies. None of the newspapers would have occasion to defend monopoly or to denounce a real or supposed trade union 'despotism.'"

AN IDEAL FACTORY.

German Establishment Where Harmony Prevails.

Every employer ought to visit the famous lens factory of Professor Abbe, at Jena, Germany, says the New York Journal. It is not likely that any factory in the world is so well planned to establish harmony between employer and worker.

There are 1,600 workmen in this lens factory. They manufacture the lenses that are used in telescopes and microscopes, besides making several products of fancy glass.

The factory is a self-governing institution. The professor who founded it gets only a salary, which is never to be more than ten times the pay of the average workman.

All the profits are distributed among the workers and directors. No one receives a cent who does not do some useful work in the institution. Sick benefits are paid, two weeks' vacation with half pay is given to every one, and every one who has worked for five years gets a pension when he is too old to work.

One peculiar rule is that no workman is to be discharged without getting due notice and six months' pay, so that he will not suffer by being out of work for awhile.

When a workman dies, his family gets a pension. The main idea of Professor Abbe, who started the lens factory and planned its regulations, is that the whole body of people in the factory shall be like a great family.

Once a month there is a council meeting. One delegate from every department is present, and there are thirty departments. This council discusses improvements in the factory and in the treatment of the men.

Four years ago the eight-hour day was introduced, and it has been a complete success. The workmen asked for an eight-and-a half-hour day, but the directors said, "Why not try eight hours only?"

More work is being done than when the men worked longer. They have two hours for lunch at the present time and quit work at 5 o'clock.

ARBITRATION.

Much has been written and said about arbitration between employer and employee during the last few years, but a satisfactory solution of the question has not as yet been arrived at.

The only kind of arbitration that would ever be considered by both parties to a dispute would be the voluntary kind—the kind where both parties are willing to leave the questions at issue to a fair and unprejudiced tribunal who are not living off the fat of the land at a fixed salary of eight or ten thousand dollars per annum.

Compulsory arbitration will never be considered by either employer or employee. This question has been given much thought by both parties interested during the past ten years, and particularly during the last five, and all have arrived at the just conclusion that they will have none of it; that it is not wise; that it is not practical; that it is not good, and that it is un-American.

If the arbitrators should decide against the employer, and the proper officials attempt to enforce the decision, it would practically mean the confiscation of his property; if, on the other hand, the decision should be against the employees and they be compelled by the courts to labor against their will, we would practically have the re-establishment of slavery, which was supposed to be at an

end after the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was ratified by the smoke that drifted away from the last gun fired at the close of the Civil War.

The spirit of fairness is born in every boy, and he will not be forced into anything if he can possibly prevent it. Especially is this true of the American.

That can be proven by watching Young America at play—a game of marbles or baseball on the commons, for instance. Let a dispute arise over a doubtful shot in a game of marbles, or over a certain play in a game of ball, and an onlooker decide so-and-so without the consent of both parties, and its dollars to soap bubbles that the game will end in a row.

On the other hand, if one of the boys suggest that the question be left to a spectator, who is known to be d'sinterested and fair, and the other side acquiesces, it is nearly a foregone conclusion that the boys, in whom is born that spirit of fairness, will abide by the decision.

If the above is true of the boys, it is also true of the men, and whenever arbitration is agreed to by both parties to the dispute, and they are willing to discuss their differences before an unbiased tribunal in a gentlemanly way, without injecting personalities, the chances are that when a decision is rendered both employer and employee will live up to it, which could not be accomplished if it was forced upon either or both parties to the contr versy.

J. O. CARSON,
President Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union, Indianapolis, Ind.

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SOME HORSE SENSE.

By Tom Hesdon.

Don't stop and rush the can, and then rush your horse. Your boss might lose a horse, and you a job.

Carnegie made millions out f steel. Others try to steal out of millions.

Some managers claim they will run their own business. Well, they do, and run ours. They ought to give us a show—now and then.

♣ ♣ ♣

Extended experiments in Paris, France, show that in a given period of labor the total quantity produced is increased by intervals of rest, especially when short resting intervals are multiplied. Rest acts as a stimulant.

A Bad Precedent.

Once upon a time, tis stated,
Lived a philosophic mule,
Who in his own mulish manner
Was much wiser than the rule.

Now his master was a farmer,
Of an economic mind,
Who demanded much for little,
Like the rest of humankind.

When the mule was given thistles
In the place of fragrant hay,
He protested with a vigor
In his own peculiar way.

Quoth the farmer, "Why, your father
Would eat this instead of grass."
"That may be," the mule made answer,
"But my father was an ass!"

———

We who labor for a master,
And receive a slave's reward,
Bow in trembling obedience
To the dictate of a lord.

We are thankful for the thistles,
Never asking for the hay;
Giving maximum of labor,
Getting minimum of pay.

When our sons, to freedom waking,
Scorn a wage, and ask a right,
Their industrial oppressors
Will exclaim in their affright,

"Why, your fathers were contented
Just to labor with our tools."
"You are right," our sons will answer,
"But our fathers have been fools!"

—Exchange.

♣ ♣ ♣

THE FOUR MOST POTENT FACTORS.

While the union label is a powerful factor in the trade union effort to improve the economic wellbeing of the working masses, I do not wish to be understood as saying that it is the beginning and end of the available means at the disposal of the trade union activity. I feel that I would be untrue to the cause of organized labor if I did not improve this opportunity to say that any union that depends entirely upon its label for success will prove a failure in the long run. Trade unions, to be entirely successful, must be founded upon a solid financial footing. The sooner this indisputable fact is realized and put into operation in all the unions the quicker will we be on the road to permanent success.

The trade union that is able to back up its just demands with a formidable reserve

fund, with which to pay strike benefits, seldom has any serious strikes. Employers will more readily listen to such unions and more quickly grant their demands. This being true and proven beyond successful dispute by reliable statistics, it naturally follows that the unions which pay high dues are the cheapest in the long run. If a union with ample reserve fund has its demands granted without a strike, without loss of time, while the union with no funds has to lose four weeks, or even more, to gain the same conditions, it is proof in itself that the high dues union is the cheapest, and no one will say that it is not the most successful.

The union label is a silent, inexpensive potent organizer for any trade where it can be conveniently used, and, when coupled with a high dues and beneficial system, makes a combination that cannot be denied; and no combination, no matter how formidable, can defeat a union so equipped. The union label in most trades stands not only for unionism, but fair wages, short hours and generally improved conditions. On any article of consumption it means that the person who made the article was a fellow unionist, and as such deserving of the patronage of all real union men and women. The union article in some instances costs the dealer a little more than the nonunion product, which is caused by the difference in wages; hence the selfish dealer has often raised the cry that goods bearing the label are inferior, etc. This cry has been so persistently and diligently worked by those who are selfishly interested that many are unconsciously led to believe that the statement is true. As a matter of fact, in all cases the union label article is superior in quality and make up to the nonunion product.

The label sometimes appears on cheap goods, and its presence there does not add to the quality of the goods. In this world we get just what we pay for. If we are willing to pay a fair price we get a fair article. No union man or woman should be influenced against the product of organized labor just because it is to the interest of the dealer. The usefulness of the general labor move ment depenus upon its strength and members. The stronger the label unions are made the greater the influence will they have on the wellbeing of all unions.

It is the duty, yes, the necessity, of all unionists to use all means to build up and strengthen the labor movement in all departments, and we know of no better means by which this can be done than to insist upon the union labels of all trades which have them. Every time we use an article not bearing the label we employ the "scab" that made it.

To my mind, the most potent factors which go to make a union strong and permanent are—first, high dues; second, a beneficial system; third, discipline—which can only be had where the first two are in operation, and fourth, a union label, where convenient to use.—G. W. Perkins, in the Painters' and Decorators' Journal.

FOLLY OF WAGE REDUCTIONS.

Under the caption, "The Folly of Wage Reductions," President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, writes as follows in a recent issue of the American Federationist:

In the report which we had the honor to submit to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in addresses elsewhere, we have insisted that the policy of cutting wages, and thereby curtailing the consuming power of the masses, pursued by employers during former periods of industrial depression, was not only unwise and uneconomic, but simply accentuated the situation and made a bad condition worse. Because of this position we have come in for severe criticism by the capitalist press which, of course, simply views the matter superficially and selfishly and would have the folly repeated. They urge that the law of supply and demand must find its full, free and untrammeled operation, and urgue that "when times are good, wages rise; and when times become bad, wages must fall; that employers must govern themselves according to the market price of the products, and when that market falls wages must be cut."

Of course, if we lived in an era of entire individual initiative and workmen owned the tools with which they labored, each one could determine for himself the selling price of his own labor as well as the finished product, but in our time when labor is subdivided and specialized, and simple parts of work are performed with great machines, and by the aggregation of a great number of machines and workmen the finished product is turned out, the individual workman, as such, has no

voice in determining either the wages he shall receive or a voice or influence in the cost price of the finished product. Hence, workmen seek in collective effort to protect their interests and individuality which they have lost by the development of industry.

The so-called law of supply and demand is not regarded either of divine origin or so sacred that the employers refuse to interfere with its full, free and untrammeled operation.

The formation of companies, corporations and trusts by which the output of industry is controlled, and prices arbitrarily set by dictum of their magnates, is directly undertaken to overcome the operation of the law of supply and demand.

When this is done by capital for its own profit alone it is all right; when labor undertakes to protect its standard of life, not only in its own interests, but in the interests of all, we are warned that it is all wrong.

If an industrial reaction shall set in, would not a curtailment of the consuming power of the masses still further intensify the industrial depression?

What determines more potentially the consuming power of the workers than the wages they receive in return for labor performed?

With constantly improved machinery and the propelling force of steam and electricity, the tendency of the selling price of an article will have a lower trend; but this need not and should not interfere with fair living wage to the wage-earners, for as a matter of fact higher wages always tend towards lessening the cost of production. High wages is the incentive for new machinery.

The old theory that the selling price of an article shall determine the wages paid the workmen is hollow, shallow and unnatural.

The order must be reversed and the first consideration in the selling price of an article must be a fair wage to labor. Wages must dominate prices, not prices dominate wages.

It is a libel upon the human family to assert that in the production of any article for the use and benefit of man a living wage cannot be paid.

The position of our opponents is untenable, and has been proven injurious, even though it be hoary, old and time-worn. The position of labor is the new, the wise, the most beneficial.

Our opponents have often been compelled to revise their political economy as well as their policies in the past, and no doubt will often be required to do so again, and none have been greater factors in teaching the new lessons than the much-abused and despised organizations of labor.

We have urged and still urge employers to pursue the more enlightened couse to avoid cutting wages.

We have advised and shall continue to advise our fellow workmen to resist reductions in wages by every lawful means within their power, for as we have said before, "it is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all."

Let workmen complacently accept reductions in their wages and it will be an invitation to repeat the reduction at will, intensifying the depression and provoking an industrial crisis; forcing down the workers in the economic and social scale and bringing on fearful poverty, misery and degradation. Resistance on the part of labor to reduction of wages will check this to a great degree and at least demonstrate to the ignorant and shortsighted employers that such a course is exceedingly expensive to them and will prevent its repetition.

We are confident that by reason of the present organized status of the workers in our country, we have already prevented and shall prevent an industrial depression from becoming acute. We can make this fact doubly assured by still further organizing and preparing to defend our present standard of living and prevent any attempt to force us to recede.

In the interest of the workers, aye, in the interests of all our people, we urge the employers generally not to force the issue by attempting to reduce wages.

To our fellow workers we say, organize, unite and federate, and prepare to resist to the uttermost any attempt to invade our rights and take from us the means by which we sustain ourselves and the dear ones dependent upon us.

Our contention is not only for ourselves and for our own time, but for all and for all time.

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A most interesting situation in the labor world has developed in Australia, where the first real labor parliament in history may be said to be in formation. For some time the labor party has held the balance of power.

A NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Philadelphia Joint Council is Going to Live in Style.

Eight of the nine unions comprising the Joint Council of Philadelphia, have leased the old Ahern Republican Club building, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Fairmount avenue, and are now having it put in thorough repair and furnished for use as a headquarters. The Joint Council has a lease on the building for one year with an option of extending it at the expiration if satisfactory to both parties. A house committee, composed of one member from each local in the joint council, is in charge of the building, and this committee has chosen John McManus for steward. The members of the house committee are as follows: Ralph Ball of Heavy Teamster's Union No. 416, Roger Feeley of Piano Wagon Drivers' Union No. 548; Joseph Botto of Cab and Carriage Drivers' Union No. 628; Jas. Dunlavey of Furniture and Van Drivers' Union No. 666; William Hamilton of Coal Wagon Drivers' Union No. 812; Joseph Young of Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 813; John Callahan of Fruit and Produce Wagon Drivers' Union No. 815.

The building was turned over to this house committee last week and work was begun at once to get everything in thorough condition for permanent occupancy. When all arrangements are completed the house will be up to date for all requirements. It is a substantial structure, three stories high, with an attic on the front portion. It is now being papered and painted throughout in bright, cheerful colors.

All the rooms are well lighted and cheerful. On the first floor the arrangements are admirable for hall purposes, there being a number of entrances, so that there will be no interference of traffic should several events take place at the same time. The entrance for members is by key from Eighth street, admitting into the building proper. On Fairmount avenue there are several entrances admitting to the meeting rooms and the casino. This casino opens directly on Fairmount avenue, and is being fitted up with pool tables, shuffle boards, etc. A movable stage will be provided so that the room can be used for smokers, entertainments, etc. It is estimated that between 300 and 400 men can be seated in this room.

Adjoining this casino to the north is a large room that has been fitted up for meeting purposes. Entrance to this meeting hall is had through a spacious hallway opening off Fairmount avenue, or through the main hallway opening off Fairmount avenue, or through the main hallway opening from Eighth street.

The front corner room, of course, will be the parlor and reception room. This is being papered with a light blue paper in two colors and a wide frieze. The ceiling has a handsome relief decoration, which will be repainted in cream and gold. The main hall and stairway, from the vestibule to the top floor, is papered in cream-colored felt or ingrain with a deep red dado.

There are two rooms in the second story front, which will be used for library purposes, etc. A bay window extends off the front room. In the rear of the second floor is a large meeting hall, with a committee room and a locker room adjoining. This committee room is almost entirely enclosed with glass sashes.

On the third floor the front room will be fitted upon as a pool room, the room adjoining to the rear being fixed up as a sleeping apartment. The several smaller rooms at the rear of this floor will be set aside as card rooms. Two large bright rooms forming the attic will be furnished as sleeping apartments.

It is proposed to fit up a temporary bar in the offset on the Fairmount avenue side of the first floor. This offset forms the casino above described. Membership in any of the locals forming the joint council of the Brotherhood entitles men to the privileges of this new headquarters.

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A LABOR PROFESSOR.

John R. Commons, professor of economics and secretary of the Conciliation Committee of the New York Civic Federation, has sold his New York residence and leaves this week for the University of Wisconsin to teach trade unionism. He will begin with a summer course on the immediate trade union questions of the day—the open shop, the union label, etc.

He has arranged with a number of labor leaders to supplement him in his course. His

work will be chiefly with post-graduates who have already mastered the principles of economics. At the end of the summer course Professor Commons will get a leave of absence for three years. This traveling professorship extended to him by the regents of the University of Wisconsin will give him a chance to visit all parts of the country, the South, West, the Pacific slope, as well as the mountain regions, in order to collect facts about trade unions.

These facts will in the future also be used in a book on trade unionism and industrial democracy, which is planned by him and Professor Richard T. Ely.

At the end of three years he will return to teach trade unionism. "It will not be," he says, "in the spirit of the zoologist, who isolates his bugs, sticks them on a pin, then studies them with a microscope. I will endeavor to teach trade unionism from the standpoint of a new democracy, which it is shaping in part. I will try to portray to my students the intellectual, moral and spiritual forces which actuate the trade unionists of this country."

Professor Commons is by no means disheartened by the recent growth of the employers' associations. "These associations," he says, "are of two kinds, the smashing associations and the negotiating associations. The future belongs to the latter."

Speaking of the future of the unions, he believes the unionists ought to be given a chance to work out their problems in their own way. If they do not succeed they are sure to go into politics sooner or later, as they did in New Zealand. They will then rush through the sort of legislation which has so immensely benefited the workers of that republic.

Professor Commons was himself a worker and a member of Typographical Union No. 53, of Cleveland, Ohio. He at one time tramped through the country talking to laborers and farmers on curbstones and highways. He still holds his honorary membership card and is proud of having once been a workingman.

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The New York Central has effected the largest reduction of men in its shops and repair works that it has ever made. Fifteen per cent of its working force have been laid off. This is in addition to the reduction of 10 per cent made last fall.

LABOR NOTES.

The Laconia Woolen Company of Laconia, N. H., has shut down, throwing 300 hands out of employment.

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More than thirty Erie telegraphic and block signal operators it is said will soon lose their positions through the closing of offices declared to be no longer needed.

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The cost of maintaining the English navy now amounts to $22 a year for every family in Great Britain, or more than two weeks' wages for the great body of the working people.

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The furnace of the Empire Steel and Iron Company, of Oxford, N. J., went out of blast. The shutdown is for an indefinite period, and about 100 men are out of employment. Each employe was told that his services was no longer required for some time.

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In the matter of wages there is marked divergence in the different sections of the country. The average of the North Atlantic States is $459 per worker. In the North Central States the average is $448. The lowest wages are paid in the Southern States—$334 per worker in the South Atlantic States. The Western States show the highest average, $556.

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Vice-President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., is quoted as saying that the superintendents of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have been called together to consider plans for curtailment of expenses. He attributes the falling off in business on the Pennsylvania lines largely to the condition of the iron trade.

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About 11,000 men will be laid off by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the aim being to get down to the 1902 basis. Continued shrinkage in business and no expectation of early improvement are the reasons for this big reduction in the force just decided upon as unavoidable. This reduction in the number of employes, including those notified this week, applies in all departments — transportation, maintenance of way, shops—but only on the lines east of

Pittsburg and Erie. On the Pennsylvania system west men will be laid off in like proportion.

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School teachers are greatly needed in the state of Sonora, Mexico. Many schools have been closed because of the absence of teachers. The government is advertising for them, offering good salaries.

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All concessionaries at the St. Louis fair have agreed to hire none but union waiters. As a result it is said that many non-union waiters are now stranded in St. Louis.

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The voting of the western Kentucky miners on the question of accepting a reduction in wages was ended recently. There is no doubt but that the result will be in favor of the operators' terms.

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The committee who has in hand the purchase of the Labor Temple at Toronto, Can., reported that they have $4,000 of the $5,000 required for the first payment already subscribed, with another month to collect the balance.

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Eighteen hat factories in Danbury, Bethel and New Milford, Conn., operated by members of the Hat Manufacturers' Association, suspended work pending the settlement by arbitration of several differences relating to the operation of the factories. It is expected that the disputes will be speedily adjusted.

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By a unanimous vote, the Lake Carriers' Association, at its meeting in Cleveland recently, approved and indorsed the action of its executive committee in refusing the demands of the Masters' and Pilots' Association and passed resolutions declaring it to be the sense of the members to continue the fight and to offer no concessions.

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On application of counsel for the Western Federation of Miners District Judge Stevens recently granted a temporary injunction against the members of the Citizens' Alliance of Telluride, Colo., and all others who may attempt to prevent the return to that place of union miners recently deported by a mob. Notice of the injunction will be served on the persons named in the application soon and otherwise given publicity. Judge Stevens, in granting the injunction, expressed the opinion that the evicted miners were being deprived of their rights. Counsel for the Federation said that the deported men would arrange immediately to go back to their homes.

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Detroit, Mich., union carpenters will form a stock company to enter the building field. The company will be established on a co-operative basis, with 1,000 shares of $10 each. Twenty per cent of the capital stock is to be paid in at the time of incorporation.

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Unions in New England connected with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America have formed an organization which is intended to cover the whole of New England.

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A plan by which the centralization of the entire labor movement in the city may be brought about will shortly be submitted to the Allied Provision Trade Council of San Francisco, Cal.

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Fifteen hundred cigarette making girls at Libach, in Austria, struck against the introduction of machinery, and gained a great victory over the officials.

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The Master Builders' Association of Waterbury has decided to open all the shops of members of the association to non-union as well as union men.

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The French Parliament has unanimously voted an appropriation of $40,000 for the participation of labor unions in the St. Louis Exposition.

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The United Garment Workers' National Union is beginning to follow the example of other labor organizations and is advertising its label.

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Canadian labor bodies are fighting a bill in the Dominion Parliament permitting the incorporation of labor unions.

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"The earning power of productive property" is the employers' doctrine of owner-

ship of labor that Attorney Levy Mayer, attorney for the Illinois Manufacturing Association, advanced before the House Judiciary Committee recently. The Chicago lawyer is considered the ablest advocate the employers have been able to obtain to oppose the notification of the laws under which trade unionists have been sent to jail for violating court orders in labor disputes. Mr. Mayer contended that the anti-injunction bill now pending takes away from courts the power conferred upon them by the Constitution.

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The International Union of Building Employes of America recently organized in Milwaukee, has received its charter from the American Federation of Labor. The charter from the parent body covers these workers: Office building janitors, janitresses, window washers, elevator conductors and starters, inside marble and inside wood cleaners, post office and school janitors. There are 20 local unions already.

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The striking boiler makers of the Four Rivers Ship and Engine Company voted to return to work under the conditions arranged by the company for the summer months. The boiler makers will, however, demand a return to the 54-hour basis as soon as the summer is over. This practically ends the strike, which has caused six weeks delay on three battleships.

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An international union that has made wonderful strides since it was organized is the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union. It was formed in St. Louis in January, 1903, with nine local unions and a membership of about 5,400. At the present time 65 local unions are affiliated, with a membership of about 13,000.

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San Francisco, Cal., Master Horseshoers' Association has thrown down the gauntlet to the journeymen. However, they claim to have the situation well in hand and seem to think the fight against the union stamp will be of short duration.

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Locomotive engineers from all points on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company's Williamsport division have organized a branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

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Women have been admitted to membership in New Haven, Conn., Waiters' Union.

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It is asserted that employment in the building trades in Ireland is worse than at any time since 1848.

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Theodore Schaffer was re-elected president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at the annual convention.

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It is authoritatively announced that local coal operators will split from the organization in Coshocton and open all the mines at the union miners' scale. Henceforth the operators' organization in Coshocton will be separate from that of the balance of the field, on account of the favorable contracts, better coal and plenty of work in sight.

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Women from nearly all countries are constantly arriving at Manila in search of work, but it is said that few of them are from the United States. American girls are in demand there, and especially stenographers and typewriters, who receive larger salaries than they do in America. It is noticed that most of the "want ads" say "American girls preferred."

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The London (England) Automobile Club is organizing a parade of motor delivery vans. The idea of the parade is on the lines of the May day parades for horses, to encourage drivers to give the vehicles careful attention, with a view to increasing their efficiency and minimizing the cost of keeping. A sum of $250 will be given in prizes to the drivers of the best kept vehicles.

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Changes in the rates of wages in England during April affected 61,000 persons, of whom 1,900 received advances and 59,100 sustained reductions. The net result was a decrease in wages of nearly £2,000 per week. The principal changes were decreases in the wages of 10,000 blast furnace men and 37,000 iron and steel workers. Changes affecting 26,000 persons were effected by conciliation boards and 27,000 under sliding

scales. The remainder were effected by the parties themselves or by representatives.

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A movement is on foot to combine the nine bricklayers' unions in Manhattan and The Bronx; 9,000 men are involved.

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There are 2,500 masters and pilots, 4,000 lake seamen, 5,000 lumber shovers, 9,000 vessel unloaders and 2,500 marine cooks who are either directly involved or interested in the settlement of the differences between the Lake Carriers' Association and the men.

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It is proposed to close all flint glass factories for three months, from June 15 to September 15. The plan is proposed to prevent overstocking the market, and to permit manufacturers to dispose of stock on hand, and it is expected the union of flint glass workers will coincide.

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The number involved in labor disputes in England in the month of April was only 4,512; previous month, 5,965; same month year ago, 10,665. The aggregate duration of strikes, new and old, was 74,500 working days; previous month, 67,000 days; same month a year ago, 233,700 days.

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Co-operation has proved a decided success in farming communities of Denmark. Co-operative dairying is directly responsible for an increase in the value of Danish butter exports from $5,000,000 in 1882, the date of the inception of the co-operative movement, to over $29,000,000 in 1900.

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The Iron Moulders' International Union has appointed a label agent for the Dominion. He is now in the east and is working his way westward. According to the officers of the organization the label is now being placed on large numbers of stoves and ranges as well as on heavy hardware.

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Union bricklayers and stonemasons at Madison, Wis., are striking for an eight-hour day. Although the majority of building trades unions in Madison are now employed on the eight-hour basis contractors are resisting the efforts of the bricklayers and stonemasons to secure the same right.

Cincinnati labor unions are to have a general headquarters for all organizations in that city. Representatives and business agents of a large number of unions held a meeting and formed an association to be known as the Amalgamated Board of Labor Union Representatives, and its purpose is to establish headquarters and desk room for the different business agents of that city.

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The objects of the Trades Dispute bill, which has passed second reading in the House of Commons, are threefold, namely: (1) to render peaceful picketing legal; (2) to abolish the custom law doctrine of conspiracy as applied to labor disputes, and (3) to protect trades union funds from liability to seizure under such judgments as the Taff, Vale and other recent cases.

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The Four Rivers Ship and Engine Company, at whose works a strike occurred five weeks ago, recently informed a number of machinists who remained at work that their services are no longer required. The men were told that there was no employment for them, and from this statement the strikers judge that work is still hampered by the strike.

We Are Prepared to Furnish

BADGES
BUTTONS MONTHLY WORKING
BANNERS

of the highest quality of workmanship and material at prices which **satisfy.**

The new brotherhood combination parade and funeral badge is "**the limit.**"

We will send sample to local Unions who desire to purchase badges, if requested by the proper officer of local Union.

Prepare for Labor Day NOW

Of Course they are UNION MADE

The WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.
827-8 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

CORRESPONDENCE

New York.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor Official Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—We have been successful with reference to our wage scale, viz.: $13 for single-horse truck; $15 for double trucks, which embraces a section of the city covering some 1,500 drivers, who are members of this local—Merchandise Teamsters' Local No. 98. After a three days' conference and very heated debate the mediator—a member of the Civic Federation—who can claim the laurels of victory in being the means of preventing what might have been a strike more serious than anything that has ever taken place in this city. We hope that fellow teamsters in other cities will organize first and then request their various employers to meet them and talk from employes' standpoint, and also from the employers' side. Strikes are injurious to both the employer and the employe. Both their interests should be identical. We say organize first, better conditions are sure to follow, and the man or men who prevent a strike can claim the greatest victory.

We will be glad to furnish copies of the agreement to any local desiring same. With best wishes, and like success to all sister locals, we are

R. CONDON, President.
D. CRANE, Vice-President,
P. GEROLD, Sec'y-Treas.,
M. WARD, Rec. Sec'y,
V. HOFFMAN, Bus. Agent.
Local 708.

JOHN AYREY (Chairman),
THOS. F. GALLAGHER,
WM. MORGAN,
Board Trustees, Local 708.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I have seen nothing in your Magazine from the Merchandise Teamsters' Local No. 98, I hope you will allow us some space in your paper. We are getting along very nicely. Local 98 has grown very fast in the past three months. Local 98 had about 500 members on the 1st of January. We carry about nine hundred brothers now. We have adopted the monthly working button which is a great success, and if the teamsters keep coming in as fast as they have been the last month we will have all the teamsters in the local.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN PROSKE,
Rec. Sec'y, Local 98.

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Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I have never communicated with you before, I will endeavor to make myself known to you. I am the business agent for Local No. 49 of the I. B. of T., Buffalo, N. Y.

We are getting along fine in our craft at present, but have had quite a fight with a great many large firms, and last Monday a week ago I succeeded in having one of them change their carting and give it to one of our firms, that is to say, a firm who employ only union teamsters.

Enclosed you will find a little item, which I kindly ask you to put in the magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for the month of June.

I would like to say that the Henry J. Brock Clothing Manufacturing Company of Buffalo are having all their carting done by union men, owing to requests made by Local No. 49, I. B. of T.

Wishing you and the magazine every success, I am, Fraternally yours,
A. H. GUEST,
Business Agent Local No. 49.

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St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—I take this opportunity to let you know that the Carriage Drivers' Locals Nos. 405 and 526 of St. Louis, Mo., are still fighting the Liverymen and Undertakers' Association, who are led on by Parry and his so-called Citizens' Industrial Association. The battle has been raging for over four months, and I wish to say that, out of 700 men who went into the battle, only

thirty-three of them have deserted the ranks and gone over to the enemy. Enclosed you will find the names of these men, also the names of two New York men who are scabbing here for the Keyes-Marshall firm.

We are holding mass-meetings and pushing the boycott, which is becoming very effective and which will be the means of causing quite a number of the liverymen to sign our agreement in the near future.

Hoping you will publish the enclosed names in our magazine, and thanking you for the interest taken in our behalf, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. E. PEARSON,

Secretary Local No. 405.

—List of Men Scabbing.—

Aubuchon, A.
Allen, John.
Brown, E. R.
Cunningham, James.
Canton, R. E.
Chouteau, Louis.
Faught, James.
Gohn, Joe.
Gohn, Aug.
Gillum, Wilson.
Graham, Frank.
Harding, Herman.
Hall, O. E.
Handing, S.
Jones, Chester.
Kiely, Andy.
Koch, Henry.
Mack, John.
Meyers, C. H.
Meyers, Rudolph.
Martin, William.
O'Connell, Pat.
Paschal, Joe.
Perkins, Virgil.
Richards, William.
Reeder, William.
Sherman, William.
Sturgeon, Ollie.
Schmolzrid, William.
Wallsmith, George.
Williams, W. M.
Yong, Charles.
Kelly, Thomas P.

—Names of New York Men.—

Joseph Carpenter.
Edward Tobin.

W. E. P.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer,

Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—It affords me great pleasure to contribute a small communication to our magazine. This is the first time we have let you hear from us.

We now have the largest Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in the world, composed of over one thousand members, and still growing. Since we were organized in September, 1903, we have cut our workday five hours, and now we are making better wages than we ever did before. Our workday from November 1st to April 1st is from 8:00 a. m. until we are through in the afternoon, and all wagons must be off the streets by 5 p. m. From April 1st to November 1st we go to work any time in the morning that we have to, and we must be off the street by 1 o'clock, making only one delivery to a customer. We have the closed shop this year in our agreements, and it was signed without any objection. We have never had a strike and never expect to.

Our executive board is composed of eight conservative men, who have the local's interest at heart and are never too tired to attend to the business of the local.

On June 25th we will run our second annual picnic, and we expect to make it a howling success.

With best wishes for the success of the brotherhood, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE WM. BRIGGS.

Corresponding Secretary Local 753.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—This being my first time to address a communication to you, I hope you will excuse any mistakes.

We have a local here composed of Sign and Awning Hangers and Teamsters. There is about $100 due us in back dues and we have about seventy-five members in good standing.

A little bad feeling has crept into our local lately over a former member who was expelled. Some of the brothers wish to take him in again, while others oppose it.

Some of the members in our union do not seem to realize the good it has done them, and it has been a hard matter to keep them in line. Before we organized we were like the unknown. Now it is different. We are

members of the grandest body of men in the world—the union workingman. It is the duty of every man who works for a living to belong to a union. If the workingman would consider how all others are organized he surely would have pride and courage enough to join a union of his craft. All of our great men, or most of them, have had an humble birth.

Wishing you success and prosperity to all, I am, fraternally yours,

JOHN FLYNN,
Vice-President Local No. 737.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Laundry Drivers of Chicago are still alive, in fact, I must say they are very much alive.

We have been fortunate enough to get a scale signed for this year that is much better than last year's. We had to treat this year with a new organization of laundrymen, who, owing to last year's strike, in which they lost a good deal of time and money, came to the conclusion that it was better to treat fairly with the Laundry Drivers' Union, and the result is that we got an increase of $4.00 on our minimum scale of last year and also a closed shop agreement.

The new organization of laundrymen is composed of over fifty of the largest laundries in Chicago. The other laundrymen, who are not members of the new organization, will, no doubt, sign the new agreement when the old one runs out sooner than be compelled to close their laundries while the others are running.

Wishing all sister locals as good success, I remain, fraternally yours,

J. A. BERNHARDT,
Cor. Sec., Local No. 712.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I think that it is near time to let the brothers of the different locals in our grand organization know that the Piano Drivers' and Helpers' Local No. 548 is still in the land of the living, and are now doing well again.

We have just gone through a very hard winter. We had three deaths and from eight to eleven brothers sick every week. As we pay $5 per week sick benefit and $75 at death it did not take long to clean us out of funds. But now we are thankful that the crisis is over.

On Tuesday, May 10, we had our first grand prize drawing and smoker. The committee worked very hard to make it a success. How well they made out you can readily understand, for we realized over $400, for which we are very thankful to all the brothers of the I. B. of T. for they gave us a good helping hand. The brothers of 548 worked hard to help the committee.

We had very nice prizes and every person who won one will remember Local 548.

The following list gives the different prizes, number of winning ticket, value of prize and name of winner:

First prize, gold watch; value, $35; ticket, 4567; Wm. J. Shirley, Philadelphia.

Second prize, diamond stick pin; value, $20; ticket 2354; Mrs. Dungan, Philadelphia.

Third prize, ton of coal; ticket 1298; H. D. Cotter, Philadelphia.

Fourth prize, silk umbrella; value, $5; ticket, 5158; E. Hughes, Philadelphia.

Fifth prize, gold piece; value $2.50; ticket, 3798; A. W. Daly, Philadelphia.

The home addresses of the winners are as follows: W. J. Shirley, 1820 Daly street; Mrs. Dungan, 3615 Chestnut street; H. D. Cotter, 1016 Chestnut street; E. Hughes, 821 N. Twelfth street; A. W. Daly, 2323 Jefferson street.

I was very sorry to learn that all lucky tickets were held by Philadelphia people, as I would like to have part of them go to some of the cities that gave us their support. But such was fate and we had to abide by the drawing.

The entertainment for the smoker was as fine as any one would care to see. We had some of the leading vaudeville talent. At the opening there was an address by Brother Wendelken, on what the local has done in the past eighteen months, and what organized labor can do for the working classes. He was followed by Sam Bocken, a blackface comedian. After Sam we had a piano solo by Master Kelly, who is certainly a wonder. Next we had Wm. King, Philadelphia's favorite barytone singer. We were then entertained by C. Schoffer, the Hebrew impersonater, who kept the house in constant roar with his funny sayings, jokes and songs. We next had the Olympia Quartet, which rendered popular and comic selections. They were very well received. Next

on the program was Mr. Ed Maguire in a bass solo, who rendered some very fine selections. We then had a piano solo by Prof. Bunston, who played popular music. We were then treated to a surprise in fancy step dancing by Brother Byrnes. Brother Byrnes is ready to meet any person in a contest of dancing, jig, reel or buck and wing, for any amount. We were next favored with a comic duet by Messrs. McGrevey and Riley, and I will say that their work is above the standard. They were called out time after time. The next and last card on our program was a six-round bout between Jack Hanley, champion amateur of Philadelphia for three years, and Wesley Griffith, champion amateur of Canada, who is ready to meet any boy in Philadelphia at 110 pounds.

The go was very fast and the boys were busy at all times. The early rounds were even, but toward the last Hanley's long reach began to tell. His left jabs were there, and kept Griffith's head going back at all times. But nevertheless, Griffith was there at the sound of the gong.

There was plenty of refreshments, so none of the brothers had to go dry or hungry. There was plenty for all.

All in all, every one went home satisfied, and promised to be at our next, and hoped it would be soon.

The following committee had charge: William Morris, Ed. Byrnes, Michael Dunn, Ed. Kennedy, Pat Conboy, secretary, and H. J. Wendelken, chairman.

Again thanking the brothers for their help, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. J. WENDELKEN,
Cor. Sec'y, Local 548.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having been elected correspondent of Local No. 813, I think it is about time that we let the other locals know that we are still doing business in the same old way.

We have been taking in new members at every meeting. We have a new business agent who cannot be beaten, so the boys say. In whatever part of the city you are, you will always see "Pop" Young hustling around after new members.

On April 27th we gave a ball, which was a grand success. All the other locals of the city were well represented.

With best wishes for our magazine and the I. B. of T., I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. J. CONWAY,
Corresponding Secretary Local 813.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Street Hackmen's Union Local 28 of Philadelphia appoined a committee to call on the mayor and ask for more privileges on the highway, and also to see that the cab companies stop their discrimination against us. He said he would see that we got our rights. This means a great benefit to us.

The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Francis Desmond, Michael Carr, Lawrence Cooney, Frank Summers, John McLaughlin and William E. Duff.

In conclusion, we send you our best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

WM. E. DUFF.

The joint council of this city has leased the old Ahern Club. The building is being newly decorated and furnished throughout. Carpenters, painters, paperhangers, upholsterers and carpet layers are in charge of the place. In fact, it is a bee hive of industry. Every effort is being made to get the beautiful place ready by June 1.

Every local in Philadelphia except one voted to adopt the new headquarters. We expect by June to have every local in the city under one roof, with room to spare for several more.

It would, indeed, take a lengthy description to describe the beauties and conveniences of our new palatial home.

The building consists of three stories and attic. It has a thirty-foot front and a depth of 175 feet. The parlor is on the first floor. It is papered in a pale blue of two shades, and is bordered with a wide frieze. The ceiling has a handsome relief decoration. This will be repainted in cream and gold.

The furnishings will be very handsome throughout. The parlor floor is covered with a red moquette carpet, and has a double parlor set of twelve pieces upholstered in red plush. A handsome mirror measuring 3x9 feet rests on the mantle, and the walls are tastefully decorated with numerous pictures.

The main hall and stairway leading from

the vestibule to the top floor is papered in cream-colored felt or ingrain with a deep red dado. The floor is covered with a heavy moquette carpet. In the rear through the vestibule is a large casino which can accommodate between 350 and 400 people. The hall will be used for smokers, receptions, etc. There will be shuffle boards which will be removable. In the rear of the hall there will be a stage and ring which will also be constructed so as to make them portable. The bar will be in an alcove off from the casino proper, and will be open to members only.

Adjoining the casino on the north there will be a large meeting room in which the larger locals can hold their meetings. It can accommodate about 200 with comfort.

On the east end is located the desk room of the president and secretary. It contains beautiful desks of quartered oak. The floor is covered with heavy linoleum, and makes one of the finest rooms in the city.

There is also a large vestibule from Fairmont avenue containing two large settees and four chairs to make any one comfortable while waiting to see any person.

On the second floor we have a large, well-stocked library. The room is papered in bright red felt; the ceiling in cream color, making a fine room. There is a large library table ten feet long, a dozen leather-covered chairs and several rockers. They will go a long way toward making the boys happy.

Next to the library there is a room for the smaller locals to meet in. It will seat between fifty and seventy-five people, and is a nice quiet room, all to itself. There is also another large meeting room on the third floor, making three meeting halls in all.

On the third floor there will be a room for business agents and for the accommodation of organizers or any official that may visit us.

The room is a treat for any one to look at. Nothing has been spared to make the visitors comfortable. The floor is covered with a red moquette carpet and the room is supplied with two roller top desks, a type writer, and back against the wall rests a leather-covered settee. Everything is arranged to make the room as private as possible—no one will have access to it except those whose business brings them there.

Next to this room there will be a committee room fitted up with a flat-top desk and twelve chairs to match.

We are also fitting up a large room to be used as a pool and billiard room. There will be the pool and billiard tables and chairs enough around the walls to accommodate all who are not playing to look on. In the rear and immediately off from the pool and billiard room will be arranged rooms for card playing. All the floors will be covered with linoleum.

In the attic there will be two complete bedroom suits, making this as complete a club as one would wish.

We think our plan will be the making of some of our locals that have been hard to build up in the past. But now with the pleasure they may have out of the new headquarters it will be an easy matter to swell our ranks. We believe we have hit upon the proper plan to unionize the city.

The committee in charge of furnishing the beautiful home is composed of the following:

Ralph Ball, Local No. 416; Roger Feeley, No. 548; Joseph Botto, No. 628; Jas. Dunlavey, No. 666; Wm. Hamilton, No. 812; Joseph Young, No. 813; P. J. Callahan, No. 815, and are assisted by the following officers of the joint council, H. J. Wendelken, Local No. 548; President Joseph Young, No. 813; Vice-President Jean Whitehead, No. 666; Secretary-Treasurer, Michael Dunn, No. 548; Recording Secretary, and Harry Engard, No. 416; Harry Brown, No. 28; Roger Feeley, No. 548, trustees. Fraternally yours,

H. J. WENDELKEN, President.
MICHAEL DUNN, Sec'y.

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New Albany, Ind.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—I thought I would take the pleasure of writing you a few lines about our Local No. 462, I. B. of T.

We have had some little trouble with our employers in getting our agreements signed. Last year we got all but one or two to sign, but this year we could not get any.

Brother H. K. Sullivan was here and helped us for a while. With his aid and the help of the other locals we started a little transfer line of our own and have two wagons running. We are getting all we can haul, and I hope before long we will have two more wagons on.

You may imagine how the employers feel about this. We have one or two that are

pretty hard to do anything with, but they are beginning to feel the effect of our line. They see the hauling going out of their hands every day. But we get many a hard knock for taking it from them. However, we pay no attention to them, but go on just the same and take that much more hauling from them, if we can. I think it won't be long until we have them with us.

Thanking H. K. Sullivan very much for his kindness to us, I am,

Fraternally yours,

PETE DELEHANTY.

♣ ♣ ♣

Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I am a reader of our magazine and have never seen anything from our local, No. 73, I shall write you a few lines to let you know we are not dead yet, but like all others we have our troubles with the scab and bosses. It looks to me as if they came in herds or float down the Sangamon river here at Springfield. But we are having pretty good success anyway. We are getting just about as near eight hours as it is possible to get and I have got five new members this week.

Yours fraternally, J. S. GRAHAM,

Bus. Agent and Rec. Sec.

♣ ♣ ♣

Meadville, Pa.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—It has been a long time since we have had anything in the magazine to let the readers of it know that Local No. 4 is still living.

A short time ago we gave a dance, at which everybody enjoyed themselves, and we cleared over $40. We are also going to have an outing the second week in June and we will let you know how we make out.

We generally have a large attendance at our meetings. Two of our brothers have been sick with the fever, but they are now getting along nicely. Another brother fell from his wagon last week and was hurt pretty bad. I hope he will also soon be on the road to recovery.

We have lots of work here, in fact, all of our boys are working. Our scale is $10 a week and a nine-hour day on Saturday. All of the boys are looking well after going through such a hard winter. It is very cold here yet.

Thanking you for the space we have taken and hoping to see this in the next issue of the magazine, I am, fraternally yours, CHAS. S. BOSSARD,

Rec. Sec., Local No. 4.

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Altoona, Pa.

James J. Dwyer, Editor:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having received some of our magazines to distribute among our members, I was instructed to write and let you know of our conditions in this town.

We organized here about two months ago and now have forty-seven members, and seventeen were proposed at our last meeting.

This is a very poor town for teamsters. We have several men who work fifteen hours a day for $9 per week, and lots of young men drive here for $25 a month and pay $17 a month for board.

We have hard work to get men to join us because there was a union started here two years ago. But it did not amount to anything, because they took in both employers and employes. However, in a short time we hope to have 300 members at least.

Every other craft in this town is fairly well organized. The painters and carpenters are the only ones having any trouble at present.

It would be a great help to us to have one of our organizers here for a while.

Fraternally yours,

E. G. BLAIR, Rec. Sec.

♣ ♣ ♣

Cincinnati, O.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—A few lines to our brothers throughout the country.

There is no use of telling you our troubles, so I will talk about something else.

Now that the time for our convention is drawing near, there are some things we should remember. I guess we all agree that in order to succeed, a few changes in our constitution are necessary. Or, in other words, to reconstruct these foundations of our organization if we propose to build. And just as there is a time and place for all other things, so then, is there for doing this work. The time to make laws and elect officers for the next year will be the week of August

1, the place, Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West. The occasion: The second annual convention of the I. B. of T.

I am aware that much dissatisfaction has been manifested in different districts, and we should all be represented at the coming convention to take part in the work or forever hold our peace. Many heads are better than one, therefore, let us come out strong. The officers should be the choice of the whole membership, but if we do not come out and vote, we have no kick coming. It is all-important that every local make a desperate effort to have representation at said convention, and I hope to see at least 750 delegates in our city when the gavel raps at 10 a. m., Aug. 1st, 1904, in good old Cosmopolitan, 1313 Vine street.

Brother Turley has arranged for the headquarters at the Dennison Hotel, Fifth and Main streets, and our local committee is making arrangements to care for as many brothers as can possibly get here. We have all kinds of resorts where you can spend cool and pleasant evenings at reasonable rates. No Niagara prices.

On Aug. 7th the coal teamsters will celebrate their 3d annual outing and picnic on the beautiful Ohio river. An event that has never fell short of success.

Hoping to see you all here, and the greatest convention ever held in this city, I remain,

Yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Pres. J. E. Council, Cincinnati.

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Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 20 of Toledo, O., wishes you to publish the names of Franklin P. Morgan, Albert Elwood and Charles Manning, as they went to work in a barn that has been on the unfair list for over a year. Yours fraternally,

R. W. PATTERSON,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 20.

♣ ♣ ♣

A prominent member of the New Westminster branch of the Chinese Contractors' and Cannery Workers' Association recently violated the rules of the society by supplying men to the canneries at a lower rate than that set by the association. At a meeting the latter held at Vancouver, B. C., a fine of $500 was imposed.

Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to let you know that Local No. 42 is still in the land of the living. It is in a flourishing condition and steadily gaining in membership.

At this time of the year, when all of our men are so busy, we have a hard time to get them to attend the meetings, therefore, it through the efforts of our business agent, Brother Muckian, who is hustling among the men all the time, we manage to make both ends meet and keep pretty near the top notch all the time.

Hoping you will find space for this in your next issue, I remain, yours fraternally,

W. C. KNOLLIN,
Cor. Sec., Local No. 42.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you please grant Local 491 space in The Magazine for the following letter:

As president of Local 491 of Grand Rapids, which is just emerging from a bitter, though successful struggle with the Team Owners' Association, backed by the so-called Citizens' Alliance, I desire to express my own and the appreciation of the other members of the local team drivers' union of the manner in which Vice-President J. B. Fitzpatrick and President C. P. Shea of the International Brotherhood have handled the recent strike.

Their work here is deserving of only the highest commendation in dealing not only with the members of the union and other drivers who were induced to join us in our fight for improved conditions, but with the members of the Team Owners' Association and business men who were more or less interested in the struggle. Both international officers showed themselves again and again to be just such careful, intelligent and conscientious men as are especially fitted for such positions of responsibility. They won the respect and confidence of the public, and public approval in this city was most emphatically an indorsement of the position assumed by Messrs. Shea and Fitzpatrick in their communications to the team owners.

We can point with pride to the record of the members of the union during the strike. There was no rioting, no disturbance, more than an occasional individual personal dif-

ference, and I attribute much of the good government to the confidence of our men in the international officers who at the instance of the International Brotherhood bearing its financial aid came so nobly to our assistance after the opening of the strike within a few days of their arrival and after they had become conversant with the local situation. Messrs. Shea and Fitzpatrick addressed the team owners' convention and made a proposition that placed that organization immediately on the defensive and called forth loud and extended public explanations. It was, figuratively speaking, advertised to the city that the team owners and Citizens' Alliance were desirous of only one thing—the crushing of organized labor. In my opinion, our experience here is simply another illustration of the value of organization. In conclusion I desire to congratulate the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for its superb organization and its efficient officers—J. B. Fitzpatrick and C. P. Shea.

Hoping you will give this your attention and publish it in this month's Magazine, and with best wishes to the organization in general, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. G. BULLOCK, President.

J. A. HOSTER, Chairman of Strike Committee.

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San Jose, Cal.

Editor Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—We were surprised at the quick settlement we made this year with the hay, wood and coal dealers, and the citizens of San Jose who are so opposed to labor organizations. They fought us hard in 1903.

This year, and without a fight we succeeded in reaching an agreement whereby we receive $2 for one-horse team, $2.50 for two and four-horse teams, and $2.75 for six. We are well organized here and have some good workers in the I. B. of T. They seem to possess some sort of magnetism which acts on those whom they may happen to be speaking to, and thereby convinces them to join us.

We feel proud when we read in The Magazine about the success our boys are meeting with throughout the country. I wish it was published twice a month.

I believe all locals should adopt the monthly button. We have it, and it is a success. When a lot of us get together and each one has on a button of the current month, there is a better feeling of brotherly love among us. Outside of this it has another good feature. It will make a brother feel that he does not want to get behind in his dues, and it has a tendency to make us all feel that we ought to attend the meetings of our local unions. Wishing all unions success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

C. S. ROLLER,
Sec'y-Treas., Local No. 35.

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Trenton, Mo.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I have not seen anything from this city in the magazine, I thought I would write you. I am always interested in the magazine and glad to get it as it gives the news of the different locals in all the States.

Our local is in the second year of its existence and we have about sixty members. We have had some trouble when we have made demands for what we thought was right, but we have always come out on top. At present we are in good working order.

We have as good a set of officers as any local. Brother E. P. Johnson, our financial secretary, is president of the central body, and is a faithful worker. In fact, we all work in harmony for the good of unionism.

Fraternally yours, J. W. FARLEY,
President, Local No. 268.

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Sharpsburg, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I drop you a few lines to let you know that Carriage Drivers' Local No. 448 is still in the ring and is still fighting its way to the front.

We had Brother H. K. Sullivan, fifth vice-president, with us for a short time, when he was in Pittsburg. He did our local a lot of good. It was almost dead, but now it has started to grow. I must congratulate Brother Sullivan and the members of the International.

Hoping we will be one of the strongest organizations in the land, and with best wishes to you and our magazine, I am, fraternally yours,

JOHN CLOSS, Sec.-Treas.

Boise, Idaho.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with pleasure that I send you a few lines to publish regarding our local, No. 396.

We are making good headway at present, although we do not get as many members out to our regular meetings as we would like to see. But our business agent looks after their dues as that is a principal factor in the union. Some of our members were suspended last winter, but since work has started up they are coming back and being reinstated.

We had a good time at our last regular meeting, May 7th and initiated eighteen new members. Our business agent, J. H. G. Smith, is doing good work for his union.

With best wishes for the I. B. of T. I will close. Fraternally yours,

C. E. GARVER, Cor. Sec'y.

♣ ♣ ♣

Philadelphia tapestry carpet manufacturers have notified their weavers that after June 1 they propose to return to the old working basis of sixty hours a week. When the textile operators struck last summer the carpet weavers were the only employes who gained any reduction in working hours. On a compromise basis of 57½ hours a week they returned to work, after six weeks of idleness. The textile workers struck for a fifty-four-hour week. No decision has been reached by the Carpet Weavers' Union on the notification of a return to the sixty-hour week.

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At a mass meeting of the employes of the Toronto, Canada, Railway Company a new agreement was drafted for submission to the railway company, to take the place of the one which expires on June 1. It is expected that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at with the company.

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IN MEMORIAM.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 24, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 70, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from us our beloved brother, Louis Botoncourt, and

WHEREAS, We deem it our duty to express our appreciation of the faithfulness of our late brother in the discharge of his duties as a member of Local No. 70, and of his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our late brother our sympathy in this, the hour of their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for three months; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the family of our late brother, and that a copy be sent to The Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for publication.

L. D. ARMSTRONG,
R. M. SMITH,
Committee.

✤ ✤ ✤

BROCKTON, Mass., May 18, 1904.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, William F. White, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this, their great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on our records; that a copy be sent to our Magazine for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

WILLIAM LYFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

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DANBURY, Conn., May 8, 1904.

At the last regular meeting of Local No. 151, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of Brother Odell, our fellow-workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spreadupon the minutes of the meeting, and that a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication.

M. EDWIN HARRISON,
Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 151.

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CHICAGO, Ill., May 17, 1904.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Local No. 712:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Wm. Lowry, our brother and fellow workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in the hour of their sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union; that a copy be sent to Mrs. Wm. Lowry, and also that a copy be sent to The Magazine for publication.

J. A. BERNHART,
C. B. SMITH,
JAS. MURRAY,
Committee.

FINANCIAL

To Affiliated Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for May, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: S., Stamps; Ch., Charter; Sup., Supplies.

RECEIPTS.

Ult. No.		Amt.
2. 316	Ch. 10.00	$ 10.00
2. 12	S. 15.00	15.00
2. 81	S. 7.50	7.50
2. 85	S. 150.00	150.00
2. 126	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c.	15.50
2. 149	S. 15.00, Sup. 3.00	18.00
2. 244	S. 7.50	7.50
2. 283	S. 1.75, Sup. 1.75.	3.50
2. 411	S. 5.10	5.10
2. 545	S. 8.55	8.55
2. 686	S. 2.25	2.25
2. 689	S. 3.90	3.90
2. 714	S. 15.00, Sup. 2.75	17.75
2. 766	S. 20.25	20.25
2. 784	S. 5.25	5.25
2. 344	S. 4.50	4.50
2.	Refund of benefit money from 551	160.00
2.	Refund of benefit money from 459	200.00
3. 250	S. 1.95	1.95
3. 35	S. 8.70	8.70
3. 152	S. 5.50	5.50
3. 261	S. 1.80, Sup. 4c.	1.84
3. 264	S. 20.00, Sup. 40c	20.40
3. 311	S. 8.00, Sup. 50c.	8.50
3. 534	S. 15.30	15.30
3. 569	S. 10.00, Sup. 50c	10.50
3. 705	S. 762.50, Sup. 31.	793.50
3. 726	S. 80.00, Sup. 3.50	83.50
3. 728	S. 22.50	22.50
3. 729	S. 30.00, Sup. 2.35	32.35
3. 731	S. 60.00, Sup. 2.00	62.00
3. 776	S. 7.50	7.50
3. 794	S. 15.00, Sup. 7.50	22.50
3. 321	Ch. 10.00	10.00
3. 15	S. 4.50, Sup. 10c.	4.60
3. 21	S. 3.75, Sup. 2.00	5.75
3. 28	S. 16.50, Sup. 1.50	18.00
3. 195	S. 3.90	3.90
3. 291	S. 12.00	12.00
3. 402	S. 4.80	4.80
3. 448	S. 7.50	7.50
3. 495	S. 22.50	22.50
3. 506	S. 150.00, Sup. 12.50	162.50
3. 706	S. 52.50, Sup. 2.50	55.00
3. 708	S. 200.00, Sup. 66.50	266.50
3. 719	S. 164.00, Sup. 3.00	167.00
3. 743	S. 12.50	12.50
3. 761	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00
3. 780	S. 4.50	4.50
4. 19	Sup. 1.00	1.00
4. 23	S. 5.50, Sup. 25c.	5.75
4. 67	S. 10.50	10.50
4. 300	S. 1.75	1.75
4. 381	S. 6.00	6.00
4. 567	S. 20.00	20.00
4. 607	S. 172.50, Sup. 1.00	173.50
4. 617	S. 12.50	12.50
4. 697	S. 7.50	7.50
4. 711	S. 112.50, Sup. 13.50	126.00
4. 715	S. 105.75	105.75
4. 786	Sup. 25c	.25
4. 793	S. 10.00, Sup. 5.00	15.00
4. 805	S. 3.00	3.00
4. 405	S. 45.00	45.00
4. 449	S. 15.00, Sup. 50.00	65.00
4. 740	S. 15.00	15.00
4. 755	S. 9.00	9.00
4. 345	S. 6.45	6.45
4. 68	S. 80.00, Sup. 4.00	84.00
4. 101	S. 3.75	3.75
4. 98	S. 83.75, Sup. 81.55	165.30
5. 20	S. 15.00, Sup. 2.25	17.25
5. 24	S. 12.00	12.00
5. 41	S. 22.50, Sup. 750	30.00
5. 49	S. 6.25	6.25
5. 246	S. 3.30	3.30
5. 286	S. 10.50	10.50
5. 328	S. 20.00, Sup. 2.00	22.00
5. 364	S. 7.90, Sup. 3.45.	11.35
5. 390	S. 7.00, Sup. 2.00.	9.00
5. 491	S. 21.25, Sup. 3.25	24.50
5. 553	S. 60.00, Sup. 6.25	66.25
5. 592	S. 3.00, Sup. 1.25.	4.25
5. 611	Sup. 4.50	4.50
5. 724	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.75	16.75
5. 734	S. 81.25, Sup. 1.50	82.75
5. 748	S. 30.00	30.00
5. 735	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00
5. 747	S. 3.75, Sup. 25c.	4.00
5. 37	S. 7.50	7.50
5. 27	S. 5.00	5.00
5. 58	S. 5.10, Sup. 10c.	5.20
5. 196	S. 20.00	20.00
5. 229	S. 6.45, Sup. 30c.	6.75
5. 641	S. 3.75	3.75
5. 653	Sup. 85c	.85
5. 654	S. 125.00, Sup. 66.00	191.00
6. 29	S. 8.00, Sup. 4.45.	12.45
6. 75	S. 12.50, Sup. 1.00	13.50
6. 121	S. 7.00, Sup. 25c.	7.25
6. 123	S. 6.60	6.60
6. 220	S. 8.55	8.55
6. 225	S. 1.45	1.45
6. 292	S. 10.20	10.20
6. 331	S. 7.50	7.50
6. 469	S. 2.25	2.25
6. 516	S. 10.20	10.20
6. 603	S. 8.85	8.85
6. 261	Sup. 20c	.20
6. 645	S. 38.65, Sup. 3.00	41.65
6. 753	S. 175.00	175.00
6. 79	Sup. 50c	.50
6. 231	S. 13.25, Sup. 1.20	14.45
6. 304	S. 15.00	15.00
6. 435	S. 5.50	5.50
7. 47	S. 8.25	8.25
7. 82	S. 6.75, Sup. 25c.	7.00
7. 211	Sup. 1.00	1.00
7. 266	S. 15.00	15.00
7. 297	S. 1.50	1.50
7. 350	S. 4.50, Sup. 50c.	5.00
7. 440	S. 36.25	36.25
7. 450	S. 4.50, Sup. 25c.	4.75
7. 567	Sup. 3.10	3.10
7. 727	S. 3.00	3.00
7. 744	S. 80.00, Sup. 2.35	82.35
7. 752	S. 162.50, Sup. 6.70	169.20
7. 798	S. 4.00, Sup. 1.35	5.35
7. 813	S. 27.50, Sup. 1.75	29.25
7. 820	S. 1.65	1.65
7. 507	S. 15.00, Sup. 5.75	20.75
9. 25	S. 300.00, Sup. 10.00	310.00
9. 52	S. 4.50	4.50
9. 71	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25.	8.75
9. 72	S. 6.00, Sup. 24c.	6.24
9. 108	S. 3.00	3.00
9. 128	S. 5.00, Sup. 20c.	5.20
9. 161	S. 5.25	5.25
9. 180	S. 45.00, Sup. 25c	45.25
9. 184	S. 5.40	5.40
9. 197	S. 5.00	5.00
9. 228	S. 7.20, Sup. 1.25.	8.45
9. 268	S. 11.25, Sup. 1.00	12.25
9. 285	S. 10.00, Sup. 1.70	11.70
9. 333	S. 9.00, Sup. 1.38.	10.38
9. 428	S. 7.50	7.50
9. 430	S. 9.00, Sup. 50c.	9.50
9. 439	S. 6.00	6.00
9. 618	S. 7.50	7.50
9. 678	S. 36.25	36.25
9. 700	S. 117.50, Sup. 1.50	119.00
9. 707	S. 60.25, Sup. 2.50	62.75
9. 716	S. 91.45, Sup. 8.00	99.45
9. 732	S. 75.00, Sup. 4.25	79.25
9. 226	S. 95.00	95.00
9. 730	S. 7.50	7.50
9. 736	S. 11.75	11.75
9. 748	S. 10.00, Sup. 5.00	15.00
9. 749	S. 10.85	10.85
9. 759	S. 8.55	8.55
9. 765	S. 5.25	5.25
9. 774	S. 10.00	10.00
9. 307	S. 6.50, Sup. 1.75.	8.25
9. 768	S. 5.25, Sup. 70c.	5.95
10. 4	S. 3.00, Sup. 70c.	3.70
10. 40	S. 150.00, Sup. 70c	150.70
10. 59	S. 3.00	3.00
10. 239	S. 17.50, Sup. 70c	18.20
10. 354	S. 15.00	15.00
10. 527	S. 4.50	4.50
10. 659	S. 6.00	6.00
10. 720	S. 99.90, Sup. 10c	100.00
10. 733	S. 19.00, Sup. 1.00	20.00
10. 743	S. 17.50, Sup. 15c.	17.65
10. 745	Sup. 2.50	2.50
10. 754	S. 10.50, Sup. 2.00	12.50
10. 90	S. 43.50	43.50
10. 170	S. 7.85, Sup. 2.00.	9.85
10. 189	S. 14.00	14.00
10. 373	S. 3.15, Sup. 10c.	3.25
10. 755	S. 7.50	7.50
10. 773	S. 3.75	3.75
10. 51	S. 8.65	8.65
10. 60	S. 21.25, Sup. 5.25	26.50
10. 94	S. 2.25	2.25
10. 154	S. 8.50, Sup. 1.95.	10.45
10. 169	S. 11.10	11.10
10. 185	S. 3.90	3.90
10. 259	S. 12.70, Sup. 30c	13.00
10. 299	S. 5.00	5.00
10. 506	Sup. 5.50	5.50
10. 644	S. 40.00, Sup. 32.50	72.50
11. 323	Ch. 10.00	10.00
11. 43	S. 7.50	7.50
11. 50	S. 14.25	14.25
11. 96	S. 20.20, Sup. 1.89	22.09
11. 97	S. 3.75, Sup. 30c.	4.05
11. 146	S. 5.45, Sup. 5c.	5.50
11. 155	S. 6.00	6.00
11. 183	S. 3.60, Sup. 35c.	3.95
11. 191	S. 100.00, Sup. 4.00	104.00
11. 218	S. 8.75, Sup. 75c.	9.50
11. 228	Sup. 2.50	2.50
11. 262	S. 3.75	3.75
11. 277	S. 4.00, Sup. 70c.	4.70
11. 324	Sup. 40c	.40
11. 399	S. 5.00	5.00
11. 448	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75	9.25
11. 549	S. 10.00, Sup. 5c.	10.05
11. 585	S. 2.85	2.85
11. 683	S. 2.70	2.70
11. 702	S. 130.50, Sup. 14.50	145.00
11. 756	S. 20.00, Sup. 1.85	21.85
11. 122	S. 10.00	10.00
11. 283	S. 1.75, Sup. 50c.	2.25
11. 429	S. 2.25	2.25
11. 429	S. 1.50	1.50
11. 586	S. 5.90, Sup. 58c.	6.48
11. 613	S. 10.50	10.50

11. 751 S. 22.50, Sup. 7.50 30.00
11. 807 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
11. 230 S. 12.00 ..... 12.00
11. 308 S. 20.00 ..... 20.00
11. 584 S. 25.00, Sup. 2.00 27.00
12. 2 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.00 11.00
12. 11 S. 5.95, Sup. 20c. 6.15
12. 98 S. 45.00, Sup. 1.75 46.75
12. 143 S. 5.75 ..... 5.75
12. 151 S. 23.25, Sup. 2.25 25.50
12. 164 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
12. 311 S. 8.95, Sup. 1.05. 10.00
12. 312 Sup. 70c ..... .70
12. 334 S. 3.50, Ch. 10.00 13.50
12. 384 S. 7.05 ..... 7.05
12. 548 S. 43.65, Sup. 1.00 44.65
12. 631 S. 57.50, Sup. 7.75 65.25
12. 696 S. 2.55 ..... 2.55
12. 704 S. 231.25, Sup. 6.00 237.25
12. 714 S. 9.60, Sup. 50c 10.10
12. 729 S. 21.25, Sup. 4.25 25.50
12. 760 S. 17.50, Sup. 2.25 19.75
12. 782 S. 30.00, Sup. 2.00 32.00
12. 819 S. 23.20, Sup. 6.25 29.45
12. 32 S. 3.60, Sup. 25c. 3.85
12. 49 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
12. 107 S. 6.40, Sup. 1.95 8.35
12. 181 S. 11.00, Sup. 2.00 13.00
12. 200 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
12. 253 S. 6.90, Sup. 10c. 7.00
12. 254 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
12. 396 S. 19.40, Sup. 1.00 20.40
12. 443 S. 4.75 ..... 4.75
12. 449 S. 55.00 ..... 55.00
12. 666 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00 8.50
12. 772 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
13. 177 S. 10.50 ..... 10.50
13. 232 S. 3.75, Sup. 42c. 4.17
13. 242 S. 14.00 ..... 14.00
13. 387 S. 8.00, Sup. 20c. 8.20
13. 628 S. 11.00 ..... 11.00
13. 717 S. 15.00, Sup. 35c 15.35
13. 748 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
13. 764 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
13. 767 S. 1.25, Sup. 70c. 1.95
13. 179 S. 9.90 ..... 9.90
13. 701 S. 108.75 ..... 108.75
13. 267 S. 4.00, Sup. 1.85 5.85
13. 533 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
13. 415 S. 1.20 ..... 1.20
14. 42 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
14. 109 S. 5.10 ..... 5.10
14. 112 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
14. 171 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
14. 175 S. 2.85 ..... 2.85
14. 356 S. 3.15 ..... 3.15
14. 358 S. 4.95 ..... 4.95
14. 667 S. 4.25, Sup. 1.25 5.50
14. 778 S. 2.70 ..... 2.70
14. 340 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
14. 10 S. 9.30, Sup. 53c. 9.83
14. 120 S. 17.25, Sup. 2.00 19.25
14. 140 S. 10.15 ..... 10.15
14. 260 Sup. 3.00 ..... 3.00
14. 283 S. 2.50 ..... 2.50
14. 472 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
14. 491 S. 17.50, Sup. 1.00 18.50
16. 9 S. 8.85, Sup. 50c 9.35
16. 70 S. 66.25 ..... 66.25
16. 105 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
16. 150 S. 4.50, Sup. 5.00 9.50
16. 234 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
16. 247 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
16. 285 S. 5.00 ..... 5.00
16. 316 S. 3.50 ..... 3.50
16. 325 S. 8.50 ..... 8.50
16. 326 S. 8.35, Sup. 30c. 8.65
16. 386 S. 10.00, Sup. 9c. 10.09
16. 425 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.25 7.25
16. 494 S. 5.50, Sup. 3.00 8.50
16. 505 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
16. 573 S. 12.50 ..... 12.50
16. 388 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
16. 273 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
17. 346 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
17. 101 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
17. 128 S. 7.00, Sup. 1.20 8.20
17. 162 S. 31.05 ..... 31.05
17. 192 S. 4.00 ..... 4.00
17. 203 S. 4.60, Sup. 5.00 9.60
17. 256 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
17. 362 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
17. 382 S. 5.55 ..... 5.55
17. 376 S. 20.00 ..... 20.00
17. 417 S. 7.05 ..... 7.05
17. 442 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
17. 512 S. 10.65, Sup. 75c 11.40
17. 714 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
17. 727 Sup. 95c ..... .95
17. 728 S. 25.00, Sup. 2.25 27.25
17. 745 Sup. 1.00 ..... 1.00
14. 783 S. 3.30, Sup. 20c. 3.50
17. 33 S. 26.95, Sup. 1.00. 27.95
17. 61 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
17. 100 S. 2.80 ..... 2.80
17. 165 S. 1.50 ..... 1.50
17. 221 S. 25.00, Sup. 1.00 26.00
17. 270 S. 8.50, Sup. 1.50 10.00
17. 275 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
17. 290 S. 3.50, Sup. 10c. 3.60
17. 313 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
17. 369 S. 7.20 ..... 7.20
17. 459 Sup. 2.00 ..... 2.00
17. 577 S. 22.50, Sup. 50c 23.00
17. 803 S. 5.80, Sup. 10c 5.90
17. 129 S. 5.25 ..... 5.25
17. 198 S. 6.75, Sup. 75c. 7.50
17. 222 S. 10.00, Sup. 2.75 12.75
17. 506 S. 12.50, Sup. 12.50 25.00
17. 602 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
17. 708 S. 25.00, Sup. 32.00 ..... 57.00
18. 44 S. 4.05, Sup. 2.50 6.55
18. 49 S. 6.25, Sup. 2.50 8.75
18. 60 S. 21.25 ..... 21.25
18. 76 S. 8.70 ..... 8.70
18. 148 S. 2.60 ..... 2.60
18. 212 S. 4.50, Sup. 42c. 4.92
18. 286 S. 10.50, Sup. 6.25 16.75
18. 296 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
17. 332 S. 7.00 ..... 7.00
18. 342 S. 21.25 ..... 21.25
18. 343 S. 15.00, Sup. 25c 15.25
18. 381 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
18. 401 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
18. 617 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
18. 628 S. 18.05, Sup. 8.35 26.40
18. 650 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
18. 709 S. 11.25 ..... 11.25
18. 487 Sup. 6.00 ..... 6.00
18. 156 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00 16.00
18. 314 S. 17.80, Sup. 20c 18.00
18. 329 S. 9.50 ..... 9.50
19. 79 S. 16.00, Sup. 1.00 17.00
19. 85 S. 300.00 ..... 300.00
19. 98 S. 25.00, Sup. 30.25 55.25
19. 111 S. 8.50 ..... 8.50
19. 130 S. 2.55 ..... 2.55
19. 210 S. 5.50, Sup. 1.70 7.20
19. 306 S. 7.50, Sup. 12.50 20.00
19. 357 S. 4.00 ..... 4.00
19. 364 S. 10.80 ..... 10.80
19. 407 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
19. 482 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
19. 581 S. 5.50 ..... 5.50
19. Joint Council of Buffalo, N. Y., Sup. 1.25 ..... 1.25
19. 636 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
19. 685 Sup. 1.75 ..... 1.75
19. 731 S. 66.25, Sup. 3.00 69.25
19. 738 S. 22.50, Sup. 50c. 23.00
19. 808 S. 9.90, Sup. 10c. 10.00
19. 102 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50 9.00
19. 496 S. 8.10 ..... 8.10
19. 746 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
19. 755 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
19. 251 S. 8.50 ..... 8.50
19. 293 S. 2.40, Sup. 75c 3.15
19. 558 S. 15.00, Sup. 95c 15.95
19. 815 S. 17.50, Sup. 3.75 21.25
20. 23 S. 6.25, Sup. 2.20 8.45
20. 288 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00 16.00
20. 374 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
20. 432 S. 45.00, Sup. 5.50 50.50
20. 720 Sup. 2.85 ..... 2.85
20. 793 S. 28.75, Sup. 6.00 34.75
20. 227 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
20. 444 S. 75.00, Sup. 50c 75.50
20. 669 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
20. 733 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.00 11.00
20. 305 S. 13.00, Sup. 70c 13.70
21. 28 S. 15.00, Sup. 55c 15.55
21. 31 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
21. 52 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
21. 57 S. 15.00, Sup. 70c 15.70
21. 135 S. 4.35, Sup. 7.50 11.85
21. 341 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
21. 390 Sup. 25c ..... .25
21. 468 S. 4.95 ..... 4.95
21. 479 S. 24.90, Sup. 1.85 26.75
21. 590 S. 13.50, Sup. 1.50 15.00
21. 64 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75 9.25
21. 518 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
21. 764 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
23. 18 S. 4.45 ..... 4.45
23. 116 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
23. 137 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.58 9.08
23. 141 S. 4.15 ..... 4.15
23. 158 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
23. 164 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
23. 190 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00 16.00
23. 215 S. 5.95, Sup. 5c. 6.00
23. 241 S. 8.50, Sup. 4.40 12.90
23. 330 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
23. 347 S. 2.00, Ch. 10.00 12.00
23. 394 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c. 5.00
23. 420 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
23. 449 Sup. 7.50 ..... 7.50
23. 474 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
23. 476 S. 6.20, Sup. 2.50. 8.70
23. 546 S. 18.40 ..... 18.40
23. 589 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
23. 768 S. 8.00, Sup. 1.15 9.15
24. 2 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.50 10.00
24. 298 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
24. 376 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
24. 441 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c 8.00
24. 454 S. 9.75 ..... 9.75
24. 745 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
24. 11 Sup. 45c ..... .45
24. 206 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
24. 526 S. 5.25 ..... 5.25
24. 94 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
24. 112 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
24. 210 S. 6.70 ..... 6.70
24. 372 S. 7.05, Sup. 20c 7.25
24. 667 S. 2.00, Sup. 2.35 4.35
24. 708 S. 175.00, Sup. 35.50 ..... 210.50
25. 35 S. 3.75, Sup. 2.00 5.75
25. 60 S. 15.00, Sup. 8.00 23.00
25. 71 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.85 6.35
25. 86 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
25. 167 S. 3.80, Sup. 1.75 5.55
25. 183 Sup. 50c ..... .50
25. 233 S. 8.50, Sup. 2.75 11.25
25. 479 Sup. 31.00 ..... 31.00
25. 570 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
25. 705 S. 760.00, Sup. 19.50 ..... 779.50
25. 710 S. 45.00, Sup. 1.00 46.00
25. 767 S. 25.00, Sup. 3.25 28.25
25. 321 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
25. 742 S. 65.00 ..... 65.00
26. 40 S. 45.00 ..... 45.00
26. 98 S. 15.00, Sup. 25.00 ..... 40.00
26. 147 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
26. 239 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
26. 257 Sup. 1.75 ..... 1.75
26. 439 Sup. 7.75 ..... 7.75
26. 728 S. 50.00 ..... 50.00
26. 14 S. 4.50, Sup. 50.. 5.00
26. 219 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
26. 138 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
26. 618 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
26. 229 S. 5.00, Sup. 90c 5.90
26. 623 S. 6.75 ..... 6.75
27. 36 S. 9.20 ..... 9.20
27. 41 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
27. 174 S. 3.60 ..... 3.60
27. 300 S. 4.00, Sup. 75c 4.75
27. 490 S. 6.90 ..... 6.90
27. 729 S. 15.00, Sup. 3.00 18.00
27. 750 S. 5.00, Sup. 2.50 7.50
27. 784 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
27. 373 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
27. 157 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
27. 597 Disbanded, money in treasury ... 76.00
28. 353 Ch. 10.00, S. 2.50 12.50
28. 360 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
28. 361 Ch. 10.00, S. 5.30, Sup. 49c 15.79
28. 62 S. 14.00 ..... 14.00

28. 284 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c 8.00
28. 287 S. 11.25, Sup. 1.40 12.65
28. 297 S. 4.75, Sup. 20c 4.95
28. 569 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.25 9.75
28. 654 S. 115.00 ..... 115.00
28. 715 S. 105.75 ..... 105.75
28. 722 S. 85.00, Sup. 5.00 90.00
28. 737 S. 12.00 ..... 12.00
28. 792 S. 6.75, Sup. 50c. 7.25
28. 796 S. 1.95 ..... 1.95
28. 448 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25 8.75
28. Joint Council of Boston, Mass., Sup. 1.00 ..... 1.00
31. 20 S. 27.50, Sup. 6.75 34.25
31. 81 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
31. 208 S. 12.50, Sup. 7.25 19.75
31. 245 S. 17.00, Sup. 2.50 19.50
31. 263 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
31. 259 S. 11.25 ..... 11.25
31. 291 S. 18.00, Sup. 2.00 20.00
31. 307 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
31. 337 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.00 4.00
31. 344 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
31. 363 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
31. 508 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
31. 471 S. 1.80 ..... 1.80
31. 544 S. 29.00, Sup. 1.00 30.00
31. 612 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
31. 617 S. 19.00, Sup. 5.50 24.50
31. 603 S. 9.60, Sup. 50c. 10.10
31. 708 S. 25.00, Sup. 4.00 29.00
31. 720 S. 99.90, Sup. 10c 100.00
31. 741 S. 9.25 ..... 9.25
31. 743 S. 16.25, Sup. 4.05 20.30
31. 749 S. 10.85 ..... 10.85
31. 754 S. 22.50 ..... 22.50
31. 761 S. 20.00 ..... 20.00
31. 763 S. 7.50, Sup. 6.50 14.00
31. 771 S. 9.25 ..... 9.25
31. 782 S. 32.50, Sup. 75c 33.25
31. 25 S. 300.00 ..... 300.00
31. 68 S. 125.00, Sup. 34c 125.34
31. 194 S. 3.75, Sup. 25c 4.00
31. 719 S. 167.50, Sup. 7.50 ..... 175.00
31. 725 S. 135.45, Sup. 4.35 ..... 139.80
31. 748 S. 60.00 ..... 60.00

EXPENDITURES.

Ult.		Am't.
2.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	$1,300 00
2.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	625.00
2.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00
2.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
2.	N. W. Evans, balance of April salary and expenses	157.25
2.	Chas. Robb, balance of April salary and expenses	112.40
2.	Geo. Innis, balance of April salary and expenses	157.53
3.	Indiana Trust Co., office rent for May	100.00
3.	C. P. Shea, on account	75.00
5.	The Cheltenham Press, for printing Magazine	511.33
5.	The Cheltenham Press, for printing Circulars	5.75
5.	E. L. Turley, salary for April	150.00
5.	Central Passenger Association, to pay for agent's services during the coming convention	11.00
6.	Stamps, received on supplies from 261	.20
7.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	50.00
9.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	625.00
9.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,200.00
9.	J. J. Dwyer, balance of April salary	25.00
9.	H. C. Holtje, for organizing Local 297	5.00
9.	F. P. Fall, in full for April salary and expenses	125.34
9.	Samuel Johnson, balance of April salary and expenses	98.85
9.	F. A. Markey, balance of April salary and expenses	88.00
9.	C. F. O'Neill, in full for April salary and expenses	239.67
9.	A. B. Walton, balance of March and April salary and expenses	107.00
9.	Edw. Gould, in full for April salary and expenses	96.70
9.	H. K. Sullivan, balance of April salary and expenses	224.20
9.	Western Union Telegraph Co., for messages received in April	2.55
9.	Iliff Stationery Co., for office supplies	11.05
9.	Remington Typewriter Co., for office supplies	5.65
9.	Indianapolis Gas Co., for office lights	2.52
9.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., for office supplies	4.00
9.	Wm. Rowbotham, balance of April salary and expenses	33.60
9.	Geo. McGinnis, for postage	27.00
10.	C. P. Shea, on account	100.40
11.	J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
11.	J. J. Dwyer, on account	25.00
11.	Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for towels	.50
12.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00
12.	Chas. Robb, on account	100.00
12.	Samuel Johnson, on account	100.00
12.	H. K. Sullivan, on account	100.00
13.	C. P. Shea, on account	50.00
13.	M. J. Dwyer, balance of April salary and expenses	60.80
13.	Geo. J. Mayer, for stencils, seals, etc.	15.35
13.	Postal Telegraph Co., for service during April	37.59
14.	Stamps received from Local 109 on supplies	.10
14.	J. J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
14.	Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
14.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
14.	L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
14.	C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
14.	M. O'Neil, salary to date	30.00
16.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,200 00
16.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	700.00
16.	Central Union Telephone Co., for April rental and long-distance service	23.40
17.	H. K. Sullivan, benefits for Local 718	2,500.00
17.	Edw. Gould, on account	100.00
18.	R. Dickson, for salary and expenses as organizer	13.25
19.	J. J. Dwyer, balance of May salary	50.00
20.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	25.00
20.	Geo. McGinnis, for postage	20.00
20.	H. A. Bryan, for organizing Local 321	5.00
20.	Postoffice money order, for money sent to H. A. Bryan	.05
21.	Edw. Gould, benefits for Local 98	600.00
21.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00
23.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 504 and 526	1,100.00
23.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	450.00
23.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	10.00
23.	Western Union Telegraph Co., for one message	.25
24.	Moorman & Geller, for printing	318.75
24.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00
24.	Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for towels	1.00
27.	C. M. Helms, for draying	.82
27.	Horace A. Duke, for organizing Local 316	5.00
28.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,100.00
28.	Hogan Transfer Co., for draying	1.36
28.	C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
28.	N. W. Evans, in full for May salary and expenses	207.92
28.	N. W. Evans, on account	100.00
28.	E. L. Turley, railroad fare and expenses to and from Cincinnati, O.	14.95
28.	Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
28.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
28.	L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
28.	C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
28.	M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
28.	A. O. Young, for organizing Local 353	5.50
31.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	400.00
31.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00
31.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, balance of May salary and expenses	103.00
31.	C. B. Brantley, for organizing Local 363	5.00
31.	Adams Express Co., expressage for May	1.70
31.	American Express Co., expressage for May	5.82
31.	United States Express Co., expressage for May	3.02

MAGAZINE
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

VOL. I. JUNE, 1904. NO. 8

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The convention August 1st.

♣ ♣ ♣

They are still at it in St. Louis, and they are going to win.

♣ ♣ ♣

If your local has not elected delegates have it done immediately.

♣ ♣ ♣

The stone, lime and cement teamsters did win in Chicago, and in short order, too.

♣ ♣ ♣

When the St. Louis strike is over the Industrial Association will move far away over the hills.

♣ ♣ ♣

NO TRICK TOO MEAN.

The police department of St. Louis is anxious to show the Citizens' Alliance that it is with them. The latest move was to haul Brother Robb before the detective force and "show him up," the common way of making a cheap crook known to all members of the department. Brother Robb has been in St. Louis for some time, and has always conducted himself as a law-abiding citizen should. Yet the chief of police saw fit, without cause, to have him taken in like a criminal and paraded before his men.

The alliance and the police department would like the same condition of affairs that exist in Colorado to exist in St. Louis.

The carriage drivers of St. Louis are asking for conditions that the narrowest-minded can not deny to be more than fair. But the Citizens' Alliance has vowed warfare against unions, and right or wrong they propose to fight.

When a set of men are determined to fight simply for the sake of fighting they

are apt to adopt methods that the most uncivilized savage would balk at.

No matter how low or mean the trick may be that may enter the minds of the Citizens' Alliance chiefs, if it looks like a winning card against unionism it will be played.

Let us hope that after we have won our fight in St. Louis that the citizens of that city will realize the pestilence the alliance is to its welfare and rid themselves of it.

♠ ♠ ♠

PATRONIZE THE LABEL.

How many of you members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters who continually boast of the strength of your organization, ever do anything to make other labor organizations as strong as your own?

If each local would appoint a committee of about ten to act as a label committee whose duty it would be to see that all members of the local patronize label goods, it would accomplish more in one week than all the talking does in a year.

Outside of the good the label does for unionism, it has its other good qualities. You often see the scavenger wagons going through the city on their way to the dump. Sometimes among the other refuse in these wagons you may notice one or two bed ticks discarded by some family whom contagious disease has robbed of one of its members. Let us follow one of these wagons, or rather let us follow one of these bed ticks.

We reach the dump, and there we see our bed tick unloaded among a lot of ill-smelling, disease-breeding stuff. It lays there perhaps a day or two, or perhaps an hour. We notice a couple of women and children, dirty and wretched looking creatures. We see them poking with sticks into the piles of refuse as though looking for something. One of them discovers our bed tick and pounces upon it as though it were some great treasure. In less time than it takes to write it, she has out a pair of scissors with which she rips open our tick and scatters its contents on the ground. But they do not stay there, she calls back to her companions in some horrible language, and when the reinforcements arrive the hair or moss or whatever it may be is gathered up in bags, and they are on their way. Let us follow them and see what becomes of our bed tick.

They lead us a merry chase through side streets and alleys until we are in a district dirtier than we ever imagined any place of human habitation could be. They reach a rickety old hovel, we follow them down into its cellar and here we see them dump the contents of our bed tick on the floor. After beating it for a few minutes with sticks, they gather it up in bags again. It is then taken to a scab mattress maker and made into a "new" mattress and put on the market, but without a label.

All this is not imagination but absolute facts. If you will follow some of those children you see gathering discarded cigar stubs, you will see them deliver them to shops in the Ghetto district where they are made into either cigars or cigarettes.

You can help organized labor and the good health of the community by patronizing the union label.

♠ ♠ ♠

OUR OWN LABEL.

While we are on the subject of labels, and boosting them to our locals, perhaps it would not be out of place to remind our brothers that we have such a thing of our own.

Registered Emblem

While our organization may not be termed a label organization in the full sense of the word, yet we must depend a great deal on the patronage of the union driver by other trade and labor unionists. We have nothing to put our label on to distinguish from the union and nonunion. But attention should be called to the fact that a union driver has or should have in his possession a little book stamped with the above emblem. It is our label, and the goods that it is to be found on is the union driver.

Take this matter up with your friends. Ask them to call for the drivers' label the next time the butcher, the grocer, the ice man, the milk man, the expressman, the carriage driver or any one driving a horse calls at their door to solicit business or deliver goods. If each member of a local union can induce one friend to do this and do it

on all occasions it will be a matter of no time when that local will double its membership.

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The Convention.

The coming convention to be held in Cincinnati, August 1st, will be the most important one in the history of the organization. Much could not be expected from the Niagara convention beyond amalgamation. Now that it has been brought about, it behooves the delegates to settle down to the business of building a strong foundation for the Brotherhood to rest upon. It is the plain duty of the membership to send representative men to Cincinnati as delegates—men who have the interest of the organization at heart, and who are capable of discharging their duties as good union men. Men who are elected because they are "good fellows" and popular do not as a rule show up strong at a convention. They generally go for the good time there is in it. There will be too much important business to be transacted at Cincinnati for men of that kind to attend to.

Let us hope that there will be a large delegation, and a delegation of the pick of the Brotherhood.

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SECRETARY TURLEY'S LETTER TO DELEGATES.

Having visited Cincinnati, Ohio, to arrange for hall and hotel accommodations during the convention in accordance with instructions from the General Executive Board, I desire to say that the Dennison Hotel, Fifth and Main streets, has been selected as the headquarters for the International Union. The rates of this house are from 75 cents to $1.00 per day, European plan. It has in connection a first-class cafe where meals are are served at a very reasonable rate. This hotel can accommodate about one hundred delegates.

Arrangements have also been made for the accommodation of delegates at the Palace Hotel, Sixth and Vine streets. This hotel is conducted on the American plan, with a rate of $2.00 per day. It can accommodate about two hundred delegates, and is centrally located. Street cars pass the door every few minutes, by which the delegates can ride to the convention hall without changing cars. It may be mentioned that the barber shop in connection with the hotel refuses to recognize the card of the Barbers' Union.

Cosmopolitan Hall the meeting place of the Central Trades of Cincinnati, has been selected as the convention hall. It has a seating capacity of about one thousand. It is located on the corner of Twelfth and Vine streets, a short walking distance from both the Dennison and Palace Hotels—five blocks from the Palace and seven blocks from the Dennison.

Special rates have been granted by the railroad companies from all Eastern cities and all points West as far as Denver. The transcontinental lines refuse to issue special rates for the occasion. However, they have a reduced fare to St. Louis, and the delegates from the West can take advantage of it to that city, and from there to Cincinnati the special rate is in effect. The special rate is one fare for the round trip, plus 25 cents.

By taking advantage of these two rates the Pacific coast delegates enjoy a cheaper fare than if they had the ordinary special.

Trusting that all locals will be represented, I am, Fraternally yours,

E. L. TURLEY.

♠ ♠ ♠

A TEAMSTER SONG WRITER.

Brother Thos. Hesden of Local No. 715 when not engaged in handling the reins makes good use of his time by handling the pen. The result has been shown in several songs of exceptional merit. One of Tom's songs has been sung in many of the vaudeville theaters throughout the country. "Every American Boy is a King," is the title of Brother Hesdon's most successful work. The music has a patriotic swing to it that is bound to bring the audience to their feet. The following chorus suggests the merit of this beautiful song.

"He don't want your viscounts, your dukes or your earls;
He don't want your lords with their diamonds and pearls.
For here in our country we have no such thing
Where every American boy is a king."

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The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which may be the most important gathering yet held by the organization, convened at Denver, Colo., recently. Over 250 delegates from Kansas,

Minnesota, Michigan and Alabama and from far Western States attended. In the absence of President Moyer, who was detained by the military, Vice-President J. O. Williams presided. A matter discussed was affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

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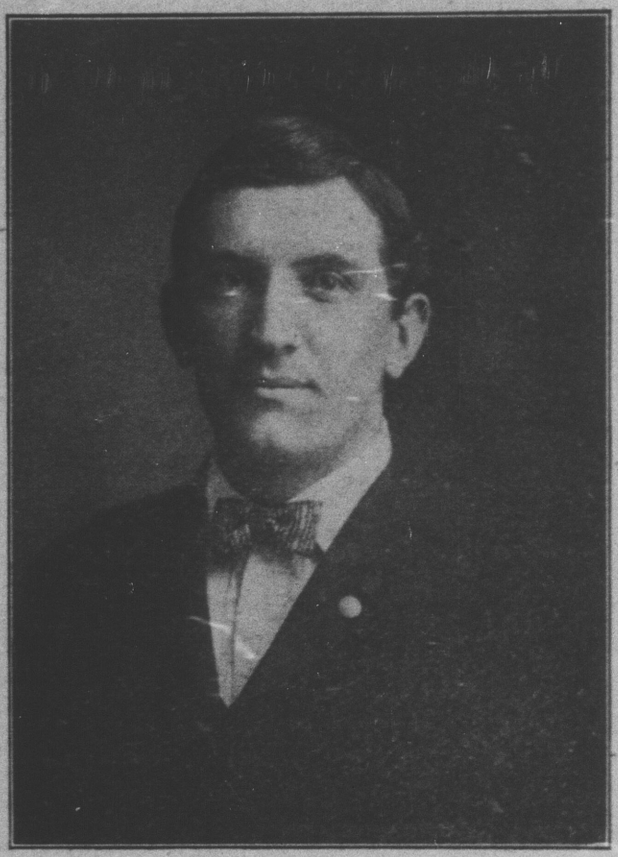
John Sheridan.

"The Iceman" is the better known name for Brother Sheridan. He is the Business Agent for the ice teamsters of Chicago Local No. 702. "Jack" is pretty well known



JOHN SHERIDAN.

around Chicago, having worked on ice wagons for a good many years.

He was Fifth Vice-President of the old Teamsters National, and was a candidate for President of the I. B. of T. at the Niagara convention. Although he was not elected, he received a very large vote.

Brother Sheridan is very popular with the ice wagon drivers in Chicago, for he serves his local well.

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At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Furriers' Union of New York City, a $75,000 display of stuffed animals and dressed skins illustrated the industry.

LABOR UNIONS AND GOVERNMENT.

A recent editorial in the New York Times contains several misstatements of fact and wrong inferences, both in extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Kirby of the National Industrial Alliance upon industrial conditions in Australia and New Zealand, and in comments upon his remarks. Mr. Kirby dwells at length upon the disastrous results of trade union legislation and compulsory arbitration in those colonies. Even from the standpoint of an organization that advocates the policy of "smashing" the unions, Mr. Kirby's inferences are erroneous; for the trade union control in Australia and New Zealand has been brought about, not through the union methods obtaining in the United States, but through partisan organization of the unions, which the American Federation of Labor earnestly opposes.

The unions in Australia and New Zealand were disastrously defeated in a general strike in 1891. To bring about that defeat the powers of the government were employed. As a consequence, the colonial unions abandoned the non-partisan tactics of trade-unionism, which are maintained in this country, and directed their attention to organizing a political labor party. That party eventually gained control of the government in both these colonies. Whatever evil results may have followed have, therefore, come about, not through voluntary negotiation with employers, but through control of the legislatures and administrations by the labor vote. The policy of the "smashing" associations of employers, for whom Mr. Kirby speaks, if successful, would invite a similar change of policy on the part of the unions in the United States. Is that what the "smashing" employers' organizations desire? The unions in the United States have not organized a labor party to capture the State and Federal governments, but have operated along the lines of negotiation, conciliation and trade agreements, meeting the employers upon equal terms. Only when thoroughly convinced that employers will refuse to continue in these lines would the unions turn to partisan action here, in the manner forced upon the unions in Australia and New Zealand.

That the unions in Great Britain, because of the engineering strike and lockout in 1897, have met with overwhelming defeat, looking to the disintegration of the whole labor

movement, is a most surprising misstatement of the actual situation. The unions in the British shipbuilding industry, to which reference is particularly made, are today much stronger than ever before, and the principal union in that industry, the boiler makers', took no part in the strike of 1897. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which was defeated in 1897, has entirely recovered its ground, and through a general arbitration and joint conference board is taking up subjects of dispute and reaching agreements with the federation of employers, through methods of conciliation.

The statement that "it has been declared illegal to strike against the employment of nonunion men, or to demand the discharge of a man because he does not belong to a labor organization," is exactly the opposite to the fact in the English situation. The highest court in England, in the case of Allen vs. Flood, has held that a labor union not only has the right to strike, but the right to threaten to strike, against the employment of a nonunion men. This decision in effect upholds the legality of the closed shop.—Monthly Review.

♣ ♣ ♣

ABOUT THE HORSE.

Here is a remarkable essay on the horse, said to be from the pen of an Indian student: "The norse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foots on the stirrups and divides his lower limbs across the saddle and drives his animal to the meadow. He has four legs; two are on the front side and two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs. He also defends himself by extending these in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when he is in an aggravating mood. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master than they always cry for food, but it is always at the morning time."

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Iowa's new law giving soldiers preference in the matter of State employment, is so far-reaching that it includes everything of an appointive character with the exception of deputies and confidential clerks, positions at the State House included. The measure is creating a great deal of hostile discussion and is held by many to be unconstitutional, because it is class legislation and not in the interest of public policy. Test cases are in sight all over the State, and the matter will probably be brought before the Supreme Court.

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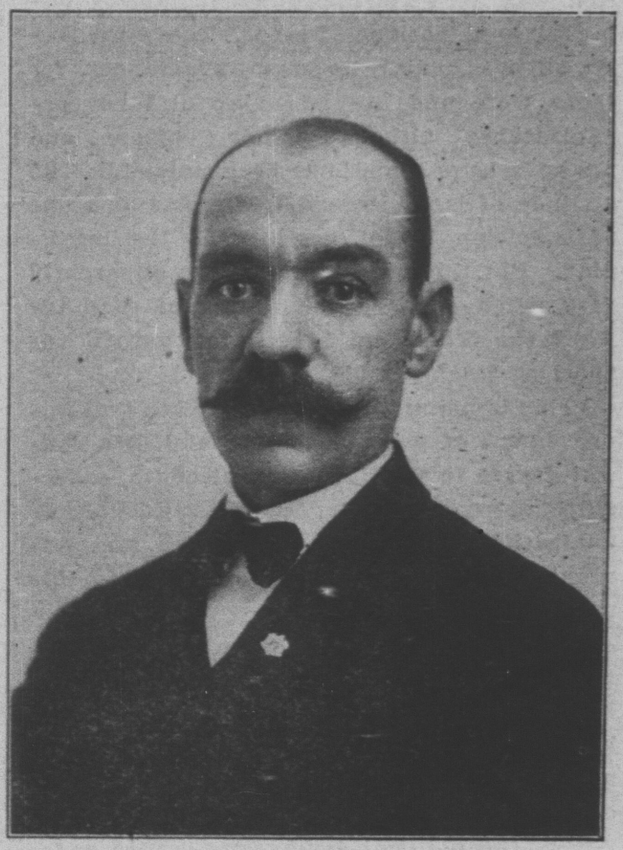
P. M. Hefferen.

Brother Hefferen is the hustling President and Business Agent of Local 793, Cincinnati hack and cabmen. He is well known and well liked among the craft of Cincinnati



P. M. HEFFEREN.

through his work for the movement at large.

It is through good work by such men as Brother Hefferen that the I. B. of T. throughout the country owes its splendid growth.

♣ ♣ ♣

Germany's latest manifestation of interest in the welfare of the working classes is the establishment in Berlin of a permanent exhibition in Berlin of appliances for the preservation of health and the prevention of accidents in shop and factory. The government has spent $260,000 in equipping the exhibition and appropriated $17,500 a year for running expenses.

TRUSTS AND LABOR.

Workers Have the Same Right to Organize as Has Capital.

In his recent address before the American Social Science Association at Boston Judge William J. Gaynor of the New York Supreme bench, among other things, said:

"There is no doubt that in the beginning the attitude of the trusts was not cordial toward labor. In the sugar trust agreement one of the expressed objects of the combination was 'to furnish protection against unlawful combinations of labor.' The word 'unlawful' was plainly to save appearances, for there were and are no unlawful labor organizations, although their objects and methods have sometimes been unlawful. The attitude of labor toward trusts was also one of suspicion if not hostility at the beginning. But time and contact have apparently very much changed the feeling of each toward the other and substituted mutual respect at least.

"This is mainly due to the growth and improvement of organized labor and in a special degree to the improvement of its leadership. No one can deny that many labor organizations have been badly led and advised, but the change for the better in this respect has been steady.

"The men who compose the labor organizations are learning the absolute necessity of having wise and discreet leaders. So far has this gone that our labor organizations are becoming centers of economic thought and their leaders educated economists. The day of the political demagogue is also passing in organized labor. Working men have come to understand that their present and future depend on the favor of no one, but wholly on their own growing education, intelligence and organization. Our system of common schools makes the future theirs.

"The method of protection against labor organizations contemplated by the clause of the sugar trust agreement which I have read was to be able to close up a refinery in which a strike occurred without embarrassment or interruption in production, as all of the other refineries in the trust would meanwhile go on. But this was soon met by the extension of the horizon of labor's organization to equal that of the trusts.

"The dispersed local labor organizations of the same industry were confederated and in that way came labor trusts to meet employers' trusts. Confronting each other all along the line in this way, it was inevitable and to be expected that combined capital would come to deal with combined labor, and the result has been beneficial to both sides.

"Indeed, the declaration of organized capital which we used to hear so often that it would not deal with organized labor's representatives at all, but only with the individual workers, is now seldom heard. It had a sound of arrogance which did not suit the American people. Labor has as much right to organize as capital has, and organized capital forgot itself for the time being when it turned its back in the face of organized labor."

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STRIKE BREAKERS.

In a recent article in the Buffalo Express Frank K. Foster discusses the right of the nonunionist to work when and where he pleases. Mr. Foster says:

"Has the nonunionist the moral right to work how, when and where he pleases? The right to individual freedom of action in the greatest number of ways is, perhaps, the most precious product of civilization. The advance of the masses from serfdom and feudal bondage to the sovereign citizenship of our own time has been through the increase of the liberty of the individual in matters political, theological and economic.

"In maintaining the negative proposition in the question under discussion it must not be assumed, therefore, that trade unionists seek to curtain the absolute legal rights of men to work how, when and where they please. Whatever unduly coercive measures irresponsible and injudicious men have sometimes resorted to in times of industrial trouble trade unions are prepared to grant and respect the legality of the acts of nonunionists in breaking that commandment in the labor decalogue which says 'Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's job.'

"Indeed, the contention of the trade unionist himself is that he has the legal right to sell his labor how, when and where he pleases, for that carries with it the legal right to refuse to sell his labor excepting under conditions approved by him. Thus if it should be assumed that the individual workman has legally no choice in the disposition

of his labor an involuntary servitude would be established, which would effectively debar the union man from refusing to work with so-called unfair men, a point upon which a great deal of public criticism has been expended.

"But the question under discussion is not a legal but a moral one, a question not of legal rights, but of moral duties. A man may do many harmful and unjust actions and still be within the law. The Shylock who forecloses a mortgage or evicts a widow and orphans from their home is within the law. The merchant who bankrupts a smaller competitor by underselling him is within the law. The trust which freezes out the smaller com The trust which freezes out the smaller dealer is within the law. The magnate who controls the oil market and raises the price of the poor man's light is within the law.

"Hundreds of instances are familiar to us all which conclusively prove that legality and justice are by no means synonymous terms; hence it is apparent that an individual wage earner may be acting legally and yet be pursuing a policy which is seriously harmful to the interests of other workmen.

"To say that the nonunionist has the moral right to work how, when or where he pleases, is, of course, the same thing as saying that he has the moral right, if he pleases, entirely apart from extenuating circumstances, to become a strike breaker, an active agent working against his fellow craftsmen, a traitor to his class and kind.

"The Standard Dictionary gives the primary definition of 'moral' as 'pertaining to the practice, conduct and spirit of men toward God, themselves and their fellow men, with reference to right and wrong.'

"In simple phrase, then, those acts which are right are moral, those acts which are wrong are immoral. A man can have no moral right to commit a wrong act.

"It is not necessary for the purpose of this argument to assume that all strikes are morally justified. Some at least are. John Stuart Mill says that 'a strike is wrong when it is foolish,' and there are and will be foolish and untimely strikes. But our opponents claim that the nonconformist is performing a moral act as a strike breaker in any and all strikes.

"For all practical purposes in civilized lands we may hold that the test of the Golden Rule furnishes a sufficiently accurate measurement of the morality of any present day code of action. If the code does not meet the test it is not moral, no matter if it be legal.

"How does the act of the strike breaker square with the sublime injunction, 'Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you?' By what tortuous logic can it be asserted that the man who from selfish personal interest seeks to profit by the industrial difficulties of his fellow men is acting in accordance with the Golden Rule?

"There are sometimes, but rarely, extenuating circumstances under which the strike breaker acts. He may be driven by want, but that seldom happens, for at least when labor is organized those who are in real need are provided with the necessaries of life from the union funds. He may sometimes be actuated by a feeling of friendship for an employer. But the strike breaker, pure and simple, the nonunion man who embraces the opportunity of taking jobs which his fellow craftsmen have forsaken on principle, is actuated by no such motive, but by unadulterated selfishness."

WE MUST STAND BY OUR FRIENDS.

If all union men could read the handwriting on the wall they would be more particular in their everyday actions. We are not as careful as we should be in protecting our friends. We go about asking this business man and that to do for us some special favor, and when granted forget him. It is a little more convenient to trade a little nearer home, or perhaps he has not in stock just the article we want and we go a little farther down the street and trade with one who is an avowed enemy. Now this is all wrong; it injures us more than many realize; it is inconsistency of the worst kind, and union men little know how often they are confronted with the statement: "Oh, it matters not whether we comply with what the unions ask for, they will trade with us anyhow; it is quality and price that governs them and not their obligation."

And, we are sorry to say, there is too much truth in this statement, and some day we are going to pay an awful price for this inconsistency, pay an awful price for violating our obligation. It may be that a union-made article costs a trifle more than the same thing made by nonunion men; if so, we have

no complaint or should have none. Union labor costs more than nonunion labor, or should. We have no right to ask an employer of labor to pay more for a union man than he can secure the same for from a nonunion man, unless we ourselves practice the same policy. However, there are few things we buy that sells at retail for more than the nonunion article, so we are getting the best of it all around.

We should pause and think of this as a business proposition. We should refer to the time before our unions became strong enough to regulate wages, and compare the conditions, and then ask ourselves if we would care to return. Do this and it seems as though it would be impossible for a workingman with a grain of sense to spend a cent or permit a member of his family to spend a cent of hard-earned money for other than that which was manufactured by one of his fellow unionists.

Here we are keeping thousands of paid organizers in the field all the time, trying to organize men and build up wages and better our conditions, and yet in our everyday life we are undoing the work of our agents. We demand the "closed shop" and practice the "open shop." We boycott the merchant for not employing union labor and then go out and spend our money with scabs. We are worse than inconsistent; it is nothing more nor less than downright scabbery, and unless we stop, see the error of our ways, become consistent union men, Parry and his outfit will take our weapons and beat us back to the conditions that existed when the workingmen were not as good as slaves.—Exchange.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

There are 2,000,000 organized union employees of all the crafts in the country against all the other workers in similar positions in the world of production in this United States, says the Chicago Tribune. But, even admitting that the unionized workers are in the minority, the student of conditions from the organized point of view will not recognize that union labor's voice is only 2,000,000 strong.

"One must look for the union sentiment that exists outside the unions," said a Chicago authority on the subject. "Thousands of workingmen who are not organized have all sympathy with organized labor. There are places where the union movement has not taken hold and where these sympathizers with the union movement have had no chance to join. In the great cities there are individual conditions confronting a man where he finds it inexpedient for him to enroll his name with a union, but who at the same time is a supporter of the union principle.

"Union sentiments are forces scarcely less than union memberships, and when these are considered and taken into account perhaps no one could estimate the strength of organized labor in the United States. When it comes to labor that is not organized, the factory workers are most numerous. This lack of organization extends through factories of all kinds and in all sections of the country. In shoe factories and textile factories this is especially noticeable. As to organization of these workers, they are the hardest to reach. Some of them are now earning such pittances at machines that the suggestion of union dues discredits a union in a moment as something to which they cannot afford to contribute."

THE UNION LABEL.

Recently a Baltimore minister spoke to his congregation on the merits of using only label goods, as follows:

"What can be more sacred or more deserving of the reverence of men than the union label, which signifies that human life has been more highly valued in the production of commodities than the mere profits sought for by 'greed.'

"The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, of humanity. When you find a label on a garment, or a bag of tobacco, or a loaf of bread, or a piece of printing, you can make sure that neither was made in the sweatshop. That no little children's fingers were compelled to sew or sort tobacco in the hours of night intended for childish sleep. When you see the union label on any commodity, you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that in so doing you are not becoming a partner to any institution that degrades humanity for private profit. You can sleep soundly, also, and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever, smallpox or leprosy, which is often scattered broadcast from Chinese opium joints, penitentiary convicts' cells and tenement sweat shops, where the

most degraded specimens of humanity put their life's blood into marketable goods, from which the poor, unsuspecting suffer all manner of foul and loathsome diseases.

"The union label is a religious emblem. It is a religious act to buy goods to which the label is attached—an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven—while it is a sin to buy a bag of tobacco, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread without a label, for then you do not know but what you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant who is extracting a fortune from drudgery and degradation of his fellows at the risk of public health.

"God bless the label! And I hope that all of you will carry indelibly impressed upon your minds the pictures of the union label, and that you will always know that the favorite banner in heaven represents justice to labor, fresh air and sunshine and toil, and the truth that human life is of greater moment than gain of gold."

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RIGHTS OF THE WORKER.

In the course of a recent address Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts had the following to say anent the right of the laborer to organize:

"I cannot see why if capital may combine in corporations labor may not combine in labor unions.

"Every corporation and every partnership is an aggregate of individuals. So when a single workingman desires employment he has to make his bargain not with one employer, but with many employers acting as one. He is also at another disadvantage. The thing he has to sell is his day's work. If he goes down in the morning to make his engagement the thing he is to sell perishes with every hour of delay in making his contract. These associations of capital frequently extend through the whole country and control under one head and with one will every establishment in the country in which a skilled workman might hope to find employment.

"So I can see no reason why the workman should not combine to make his bargain as to the rate of wages, as to the hours of labor and as to the comfort and safety of his occupation."

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Trades unions have existed in China for 4,000 years.

PUT A DOLLAR IN THE BANK.

A rainy day's a-comin', boys, as sure as you're alive,
When bees can't put a single drop of honey in the hive;
The busy ants won't dare to set a foot outside the door,
They'll loaf around and make their meals on what they've gleaned before;
I ain't no weather prophet, as they call 'em, but you bet
I know the time's a-comin' when it's likely to be wet,
And them as may prepare for it will have themselves to thank
If while the weather's fair they put a dollar in the bank.

It's mighty nice to slosh around and cut a a lordly dash,
And make the people wonder at the squander of your cash;
It's fun to sow your dollars like there wasn't any stint,
And sort of make the people think you own a private mint,
But by and by the time will come you won't have such a chance,
And jest as like as not there'll be patches on your pants;
Instead of drawin' prizes, why, you'll only get a blank,
And you'll regret that you didn't put a dollar in the bank.

There ain't no sea so ca'm but that at times the storms prevail,
There ain't no soil so good but that sometimes the crop will fail;
And the same men who brag the most about a "lead-pipe cinch,"
Sing different tunes when later on they find they're in a pinch.
It ain't good sense to waste your cake promiscuously, because
The day will come you'll want a crust to put betwixt your jaws;
And if you'd have your vest look plump, instead of lean and lank,
You'd better not forget to put a dollar in the bank.

—Labor Advocate.

THIRD MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, MAY 12, 1904.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the report of the committee pertaining to Local No. [illegible] be accepted. Carried.

Gould and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the General Executive Board concur in the action of the General President in accepting the resignation of the General Organizer. Carried.

Johnson and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the classified local unions in Cincinnati and vicinity retain jurisdiction over drivers of their craft. Carried.

Evans and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Local 561, Kansas City, be not granted. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Brother Stalley, of Local 72[illegible], East St. Louis, Ill., be granted. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of $[illegible] from Dickson, of Cab Drivers, be allowed. Carried.

Gould and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of $[illegible] from Robert French for organizing be allowed. Carried.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Local No. [illegible], of Decatur, Ill., be granted and that the matter be referred to Brother Evans. Carried.

Regularly moved and seconded that the communication from W. P. Campbell, of New York, of Local [illegible], be referred to Brother Goode. Carried.

Robb and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill for $[illegible] for organizing in Omaha, Neb., by A. R. Shepard, be not allowed. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Brother King, of Buffalo, N. Y., be not allowed. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that Brother Robb be given the power to employ an attorney in St. Louis for defending those brothers who were indicted. Carried.

Sullivan and Robb.

Regularly moved and seconded that Brother Rowbotham be sent to Cleveland to assist Brother Dickson in securing an agreement. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the matter of Kewanee, Ill., be referred to Brother Evans. Carried.

Robb and Evans.

Regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary stand instructed to acknowledge receipt of invitation of the General Executive Board to attend the wedding of James J. Dwyer. Carried.

Evans and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that $100 be set aside for the purpose of holding mass-meetings in St. Louis. Carried.

Johnson and Robb.

Regularly moved and seconded that the scale of the Van Drivers' Local 755 of St. Louis be indorsed and Brother Dwyer be delegated to take charge of the situation and endeavor to hold the men in check. Carried.

Dwyer and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the International Union sustain Local No. 718 in their struggle, providing they are out the constitutional limit. Carried.

Sullivan and Evans.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Mr. Ellin be not granted and that a letter of explanation be sent him. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the matter of Local 561 take the same course as other local unions. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of Brother Anderson be paid. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the communication from Brother C. R. White, of Kansas City, be referred to President Shea. Carried.

Sullivan and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that all indicted members be represented by counsel secured by the General Executive Board and that Brother Fulton be [illegible]. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the

bill of Brother M. J. Dwyer be allowed. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill to the extent of $100 be allowed Brother Gould. Carried.

Gould and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the report submitted by the expert accountant pertaining to the books and accounts of the General Secretary-Treasurer be accepted as read and placed on file. Carried.

Robb and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the President and Brother Sullivan proceed to Chicago and endeavor to settle strike of Local 718. Carried.

Board adjourned.

* * *

FRUIT OF MONOPOLY.

Alleged Tyranny of Labor an Outgrowth of Trusts.

Henry George, Jr., in the Chicago Record-Herald, recently had a word to say about the alleged "tyranny of labor." Here are a few extracts:

"The man we call poor finds much toil and trouble in getting a living. He works long and hard to get the mere necessaries, not to say comforts, of life. Indeed, so little independence has he in the matter of earning his livelihood that he comes to regard employment as a boon. He holds the man who will employ him as his benefactor, not as an employer should properly be regarded—an exchanger of something that the laborer wants for something the employer wants done. Under proper conditions the laborers would not be dependent, or at least so dependent. Employers would be competing for laborers instead of laborers competing for employment. Employment would not then be a boon. To obtain the services of a laborer would be a boon. Employers would be offering premiums of various kinds for such services. There would be no need for trade unions, nor would laborers take the trouble to subject themselves to the restraints upon their individual liberties by landing themselves into any kind of association peculiar to laborers. They would accept employment or reject it, as they pleased, and each would make the best terms possible for himself.

"There would be a 'market price' for labor, of course, which means that the mass of laborers of the same kind would perform in a given time about the same task—that the generality of the workers would not vary much from the average. But, of course, there would be exceptions to this market price. Some men would accomplish so much less than the general average as not to be able to obtain the average wages, while other laborers would accomplish far in excess of the average, and hence be able to demand and to obtain a far larger remuneration than that set by the 'market price.'

"In such a state of things labor would be free. But that is not the present state of things. Monopoly of natural opportunities compels an intense competition among the laborers. Such monopolies are not natural. They are purely artificial. They exist because laws have been made to authorize them. If these laws were rescinded these monopolies would disappear, and natural opportunities would be thrown open to labor, thus relieving the present intense competition among laborers. Wages would rise and laborers would be vastly more independent than they are now.

"But the laws creating or sanctioning monopoly do exist. The opportunities for employment are, as a consequence, restricted, and laborers are forced to compete with one another.

"Is it not to be expected, therefore, that laborers will do something to promote their common interests? And what step should be more in keeping with such a purpose than for them to band together in a union so as to put up and keep up the price of labor, or at least to prevent the price of labor from being forced downward? Of course, trade unions are only partially successful in this, but it is certain that they have materially advanced the interests of laborers and that hence, while monopolies in natural opportunities exist, unions among laborers should and will exist for the protection and benefit of the laborer. It is the only shield he has against monopoly, and it is not very much of a shield at that.

"But while we say all this, we must, to be truthful, admit that trade unions have a bad side. They tend to coerce unwilling laborers into their unions, and when the unions are strong they too frequently fall a prey to unscrupulous men. This is but a natural accompaniment or consequence of forced band-

THIRD MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, MAY 12, 1904.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the report of the committee pertaining to Local No. 85 be accepted. Carried.

Gould and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the General Executive Board concur in the action of the General President in accepting the resignation of the General Organizer. Carried.

Johnson and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the classified local unions in Cincinnati and vicinity retain jurisdiction over drivers of their craft. Carried.

Evans and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Local 551, Kansas City, be not granted. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Brother Stailey, of Local 729, East St. Louis, Ill., be granted. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of $13.25 from Dickson, of Cab Drivers, be allowed. Carried.

Gould and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of $24.00 from Robert French for organizing be allowed. Carried.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Local No. 75, of Decatur, Ill., be granted and that the matter be referred to Brother Evans. Carried.

Regularly moved and seconded that the communication from W. P. Campbell, of New York, of Local 332, be referred to Brother Gould. Carried.

Robb and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill for $19.00 for organizing in Omaha, Neb., by A. R. Shepard, be not allowed. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Brother King, of Buffalo, N. Y., be not allowed. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that Brother Robb be given the power to employ an attorney in St. Louis for defending those brothers who were indicted. Carried.

Sullivan and Robb.

Regularly moved and seconded that Brother Rowbotham be sent to Cleveland to assist Brother Dickson in securing an agreement. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the matter of Kewanee, Ill., be referred to Brother Evans. Carried.

Robb and Evans.

Regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary stand instructed to acknowledge receipt of invitation of the General Executive Board to attend the wedding of James J. Dwyer. Carried.

Evans and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that $100 be set aside for the purpose of holding mass-meetings in St. Louis. Carried.

Johnson and Robb.

Regularly moved and seconded that the scale of the Van Drivers' Local 755 of St. Louis be indorsed and Brother Dwyer be delegated to take charge of the situation and endeavor to hold the men in check. Carried.

Dwyer and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the International Union sustain Local No. 718 in their struggle, providing they are out the constitutional limit. Carried.

Sullivan and Evans.

Regularly moved and seconded that the request of Mr. Elfin be not granted and that a letter of explanation be sent him. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the matter of Local 643 take the same course as other local unions. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill of Brother Anderson be paid. Carried.

Robb and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the communication from Brother C. R. White, of Kansas City, be referred to President Shea. Carried.

Sullivan and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that all indicted members be represented by counsel secured by the General Executive Board and that Brother Furman be notified. Carried.

Sullivan and Johnson.

Regularly moved and seconded that the

bill of Brother M. J. Dwyer be allowed. Carried.

Evans and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the bill to the extent of $100 be allowed Brother Gould. Carried.

Gould and Sullivan.

Regularly moved and seconded that the report submitted by the expert accountant pertaining to the books and accounts of the General Secretary-Treasurer be accepted as read and placed on file. Carried.

Robb and Dwyer.

Regularly moved and seconded that the President and Brother Sullivan proceed to Chicago and endeavor to settle strike of Local 718. Carried.

Board adjourned.

FRUIT OF MONOPOLY.

Alleged Tyranny of Labor an Outgrowth of Trusts.

Henry George, Jr., in the Chicago Record-Herald, recently had a word to say about the alleged "tyranny of labor." Here are a few extracts:

"The man we call poor finds much toil and trouble in getting a living. He works long and hard to get the mere necessaries, not to say comforts, of life. Indeed, so little independence has he in the matter of earning his livelihood that he comes to regard employment as a boon. He holds the man who will employ him as his benefactor, not as an employer should properly be regarded—an exchanger of something that the laborer wants for something the employer wants done. Under proper conditions the laborers would not be dependent, or at least so dependent. Employers would be competing for laborers instead of laborers competing for employment. Employment would not then be a boon. To obtain the services of a laborer would be a boon. Employers would be offering premiums of various kinds for such services. There would be no need for trade unions, nor would laborers take the trouble to subject themselves to the restraints upon their individual liberties by landing themselves into any kind of association peculiar to laborers. They would accept employment or reject it, as they pleased, and each would make the best terms possible for himself.

"There would be a 'market price' for labor, of course, which means that the mass of laborers of the same kind would perform in a given time about the same task—that the generality of the workers would not vary much from the average. But, of course, there would be exceptions to this market price. Some men would accomplish so much less than the general average as not to be able to obtain the average wages, while other laborers would accomplish far in excess of the average, and hence be able to demand and to obtain a far larger remuneration than that set by the 'market price.'

"In such a state of things labor would be free. But that is not the present state of things. Monopoly of natural opportunities compels an intense competition among the laborers. Such monopolies are not natural. They are purely artificial. They exist because laws have been made to authorize them. If these laws were rescinded these monopolies would disappear, and natural opportunities would be thrown open to labor, thus relieving the present intense competition among laborers. Wages would rise and laborers would be vastly more independent than they are now.

"But the laws creating or sanctioning monopoly do exist. The opportunities for employment are, as a consequence, restricted, and laborers are forced to compete with one another.

"Is it not to be expected, therefore, that laborers will do something to promote their common interests? And what step should be more in keeping with such a purpose than for them to band together in a union so as to put up and keep up the price of labor, or at least to prevent the price of labor from being forced downward? Of course, trade unions are only partially successful in this, but it is certain that they have materially advanced the interests of laborers and that hence, while monopolies in natural opportunities exist, unions among laborers should and will exist for the protection and benefit of the laborer. It is the only shield he has against monopoly, and it is not very much of a shield at that.

"But while we say all this, we must, to be truthful, admit that trade unions have a bad side. They tend to coerce unwilling laborers into their unions, and when the unions are strong they too frequently fall a prey to unscrupulous men. This is but a natural accompaniment or consequence of forced band-

ing together of workmen through the monopoly of natural opportunities, and it can be cured only by going to the source and abolishing monopoly.

"We may talk and talk and talk, but we are certain to come back to this—that there is a right way and a wrong way for social affairs. The right way is in accordance with natural order, and the wrong way is opposed to natural order. The natural order demands what? Merely that the ways be cleared and then that individuals be let alone. The order that is opposed to this, and is unnatural, is that which creates or permits all manner of restrictions, taxes, artificial and unequal stimulants. All that has to be done to change from the wrong to the right way is to abolish all law-created private monopolies and then to let men alone.

"Monopoly of natural opportunities then being gone, the needs for offensive and defensive organizations of laborers would be gone. So laborers would find no further need to join these passive armies. None of the newspapers would have occasion to defend monopoly or to denounce a real or supposed trade union 'despotism.'"

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AN IDEAL FACTORY.

German Establishment Where Harmony Prevails.

Every employer ought to visit the famous lens factory of Professor Abbe, at Jena, Germany, says the New York Journal. It is not likely that any factory in the world is so well planned to establish harmony between employer and worker.

There are 1,600 workmen in this lens factory. They manufacture the lenses that are used in telescopes and microscopes, besides making several products of fancy glass.

The factory is a self-governing institution. The professor who founded it gets only a salary, which is never to be more than ten times the pay of the average workman.

All the profits are distributed among the workers and directors. No one receives a cent who does not do some useful work in the institution. Sick benefits are paid, two weeks' vacation with half pay is given to every one, and every one who has worked for five years gets a pension when he is too old to work.

One peculiar rule is that no workman is to be discharged without getting due notice and six months' pay, so that he will not suffer by being out of work for awhile.

When a workman dies, his family gets a pension. The main idea of Professor Abbe, who started the lens factory and planned its regulations, is that the whole body of people in the factory shall be like a great family.

Once a month there is a council meeting. One delegate from every department is present, and there are thirty departments. This council discusses improvements in the factory and in the treatment of the men.

Four years ago the eight-hour day was introduced, and it has been a complete success. The workmen asked for an eight-and-a half-hour day, but the directors said, "Why not try eight hours only?"

More work is being done than when the men worked longer. They have two hours for lunch at the present time and quit work at 5 o'clock.

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ARBITRATION.

Much has been written and said about arbitration between employer and employee during the last few years, but a satisfactory solution of the question has not as yet been arrived at.

The only kind of arbitration that would ever be considered by both parties to a dispute would be the voluntary kind—the kind where both parties are willing to leave the questions at issue to a fair and unprejudiced tribunal who are not living off the fat of the land at a fixed salary of eight or ten thousand dollars per annum.

Compulsory arbitration will never be considered by either employer or employee. This question has been given much thought by both parties interested during the past ten years, and particularly during the last five, and all have arrived at the just conclusion that they will have none of it; that it is not wise; that it is not practical; that it is not good, and that it is un-American.

If the arbitrators should decide against the employer, and the proper officials attempt to enforce the decision, it would practically mean the confiscation of his property; if, on the other hand, the decision should be against the employees and they be compelled by the courts to labor against their will, we would practically have the re-establishment of slavery, which was supposed to be at an

end after the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was ratified by the smoke that drifted away from the last gun fired at the close of the Civil War.

The spirit of fairness is born in every boy, and he will not be forced into anything if he can possibly prevent it. Especially is this true of the American.

That can be proven by watching Young America at play—a game of marbles or baseball on the commons, for instance. Let a dispute arise over a doubtful shot in a game of marbles, or over a certain play in a game of ball, and an onlooker decide so-and-so without the consent of both parties, and its dollars to soap bubbles that the game will end in a row.

On the other hand, if one of the boys suggest that the question be left to a spectator, who is known to be d'sinterested and fair, and the other side acquiesces, it is nearly a foregone conclusion that the boys, in whom is born that spirit of fairness, will abide by the decision.

If the above is true of the boys, it is also true of the men, and whenever arbitration is agreed to by both parties to the dispute, and they are willing to discuss their differences before an unbiased tribunal in a gentlemanly way, without injecting personalities, the chances are that when a decision is rendered both employer and employee will live up to it, which could not be accomplished if it was forced upon either or both parties to the controversy.

J. O. CARSON,
President Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union, Indianapolis, Ind.

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SOME HORSE SENSE.

By Tom Hesdon.

Don't stop and rush the can, and then rush your horse. Your boss might lose a horse, and you a job.

Carnegie made millions out of steel. Others try to steal out of millions.

Some managers claim they will run their own business. Well, they do, and run ours. They ought to give us a show—now and then.

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Extended experiments in Paris, France, show that in a given period of labor the total quantity produced is increased by intervals of rest, especially when short resting intervals are multiplied. Rest acts as a stimulant.

A Bad Precedent.

Once upon a time, tis stated,
Lived a philosophic mule,
Who in his own mulish manner
Was much wiser than the rule.

Now his master was a farmer,
Of an economic mind,
Who demanded much for little,
Like the rest of humankind.

When the mule was given thistles
In the place of fragrant hay,
He protested with a vigor
In his own peculiar way.

Quoth the farmer, "Why, your father
Would eat this instead of grass."
"That may be," the mule made answer,
"But my father was an ass!"

We who labor for a master,
And receive a slave's reward,
Bow in trembling obedience
To the dictate of a lord.

We are thankful for the thistles,
Never asking for the hay;
Giving maximum of labor,
Getting minimum of pay.

When our sons, to freedom waking,
Scorn a wage, and ask a right,
Their industrial oppressors
Will exclaim in their affright,

"Why, your fathers were contented
Just to labor with our tools."
"You are right," our sons will answer,
"But our fathers have been fools!"

—Exchange.

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THE FOUR MOST POTENT FACTORS.

While the union label is a powerful factor in the trade union effort to improve the economic wellbeing of the working masses, I do not wish to be understood as saying that it is the beginning and end of the available means at the disposal of the trade union activity. I feel that I would be untrue to the cause of organized labor if I did not improve this opportunity to say that any union that depends entirely upon its label for success will prove a failure in the long run. Trade unions, to be entirely successful, must be founded upon a solid financial footing. The sooner this indisputable fact is realized and put into operation in all the unions the quicker will we be on the road to permanent success.

The trade union that is able to back up its just demands with a formidable reserve

fund, with which to pay strike benefits, seldom has any serious strikes. Employers will more readily listen to such unions and more quickly grant their demands. This being true and proven beyond successful dispute by reliable statistics, it naturally follows that the unions which pay high dues are the cheapest in the long run. If a union with ample reserve fund has its demands granted without a strike, without loss of time, while the union with no funds has to lose four weeks, or even more, to gain the same conditions, it is proof in itself that the high dues union is the cheapest, and no one will say that it is not the most successful.

The union label is a silent, inexpensive potent organizer for any trade where it can be conveniently used, and, when coupled with a high dues and beneficial system, makes a combination that cannot be denied; and no combination, no matter how formidable, can defeat a union so equipped. The union label in most trades stands not only for unionism, but fair wages, short hours and generally improved conditions. On any article of consumption it means that the person who made the article was a fellow unionist, and as such deserving of the patronage of all real union men and women. The union article in some instances costs the dealer a little more than the nonunion product, which is caused by the difference in wages; hence the selfish dealer has often raised the cry that goods bearing the label are inferior, etc. This cry has been so persistently and diligently worked by those who are selfishly interested that many are unconsciously led to believe that the statement is true. As a matter of fact, in all cases the union label article is superior in quality and make up to the nonunion product.

The label sometimes appears on cheap goods, and its presence there does not add to the quality of the goods. In this world we get just what we pay for. If we are willing to pay a fair price we get a fair article. No union man or woman should be influenced against the product of organized labor just because it is to the interest of the dealer. The usefulness of the general labor move ment depends upon its strength and members. The stronger the label unions are made the greater the influence will they have on the wellbeing of all unions.

It is the duty, yes, the necessity, of all unionists to use all means to build up and strengthen the labor movement in all departments, and we know of no better means by which this can be done than to insist upon the union labels of all trades which have them. Every time we use an article not bearing the label we employ the "scab" that made it.

To my mind, the most potent factors which go to make a union strong and permanent are—first, high dues; second, a beneficial system; third, discipline—which can only be had where the first two are in operation, and fourth, a union label, where convenient to use.—G. W. Perkins, in the Painters' and Decorators' Journal.

FOLLY OF WAGE REDUCTIONS.

Under the caption, "The Folly of Wage Reductions," President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, writes as follows in a recent issue of the American Federationist:

In the report which we had the honor to submit to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in addresses elsewhere, we have insisted that the policy of cutting wages, and thereby curtailing the consuming power of the masses, pursued by employers during former periods of industrial depression, was not only unwise and uneconomic, but simply accentuated the situation and made a bad condition worse. Because of this position we have come in for severe criticism by the capitalist press which, of course, simply views the matter superficially and selfishly and would have the folly repeated. They urge that the law of supply and demand must find its full, free and untrammeled operation, and urgue that "when times are good, wages rise; and when times become bad, wages must fall; that employers must govern themselves according to the market price of the products, and when that market falls wages must be cut."

Of course, if we lived in an era of entire individual initiative and workmen owned the tools with which they labored, each one could determine for himself the selling price of his own labor as well as the finished product, but in our time when labor is subdivided and specialized, and simple parts of work are performed with great machines, and by the aggregation of a great number of machines and workmen the finished product is turned out, the individual workman, as such, has no

voice in determining either the wages he shall receive or a voice or influence in the cost price of the finished product. Hence, workmen seek in collective effort to protect their interests and individuality which they have lost by the development of industry.

The so-called law of supply and demand is not regarded either of divine origin or so sacred that the employers refuse to interfere with its full, free and untrammeled operation.

The formation of companies, corporations and trusts by which the output of industry is controlled, and prices arbitrarily set by dictum of their magnates, is directly undertaken to overcome the operation of the law of supply and demand.

When this is done by capital for its own profit alone it is all right; when labor undertakes to protect its standard of life, not only in its own interests, but in the interests of all, we are warned that it is all wrong.

If an industrial reaction shall set in, would not a curtailment of the consuming power of the masses still further intensify the industrial depression?

What determines more potentially the consuming power of the workers than the wages they receive in return for labor performed?

With constantly improved machinery and the propelling force of steam and electricity, the tendency of the selling price of an article will have a lower trend; but this need not and should not interfere with fair living wage to the wage-earners, for as a matter of fact higher wages always tend towards lessening the cost of production. High wages is the incentive for new machinery.

The old theory that the selling price of an article shall determine the wages paid the workmen is hollow, shallow and unnatural.

The order must be reversed and the first consideration in the selling price of an article must be a fair wage to labor. Wages must dominate prices, not prices dominate wages.

It is a libel upon the human family to assert that in the production of any article for the use and benefit of man a living wage cannot be paid.

The position of our opponents is untenable, and has been proven injurious, even though it be hoary, old and time-worn. The position of labor is the new, the wise, the most beneficial.

Our opponents have often been compelled to revise their political economy as well as their policies in the past, and no doubt will often be required to do so again, and none have been greater factors in teaching the new lessons than the much-abused and despised organizations of labor.

We have urged and still urge employers to pursue the more enlightened couse to avoid cutting wages.

We have advised and shall continue to advise our fellow workmen to resist reductions in wages by every lawful means within their power, for as we have said before, "it is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all."

Let workmen complacently accept reductions in their wages and it will be an invitation to repeat the reduction at will, intensifying the depression and provoking an industrial crisis; forcing down the workers in the economic and social scale and bringing on fearful poverty, misery and degradation. Resistance on the part of labor to reduction of wages will check this to a great degree and at least demonstrate to the ignorant and shortsighted employers that such a course is exceedingly expensive to them and will prevent its repetition.

We are confident that by reason of the present organized status of the workers in our country, we have already prevented and shall prevent an industrial depression from becoming acute. We can make this fact doubly assured by still further organizing and preparing to defend our present standard of living and prevent any attempt to force us to recede.

In the interest of the workers, aye, in the interests of all our people, we urge the employers generally not to force the issue by attempting to reduce wages.

To our fellow workers we say, organize, unite and federate, and prepare to resist to the uttermost any attempt to invade our rights and take from us the means by which we sustain ourselves and the dear ones dependent upon us.

Our contention is not only for ourselves and for our own time, but for all and for all time.

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A most interesting situation in the labor world has developed in Australia, where the first real labor parliament in history may be said to be in formation. For some time the labor party has held the balance of power.

A NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Philadelphia Joint Council is Going to Live in Style.

Eight of the nine unions comprising the Joint Council of Philadelphia, have leased the old Ahern Republican Club building, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Fairmount avenue, and are now having it put in thorough repair and furnished for use as a headquarters. The Joint Council has a lease on the building for one year with an option of extending it at the expiration if satisfactory to both parties. A house committee, composed of one member from each local in the joint council, is in charge of the building, and this committee has chosen John McManus for steward. The members of the house committee are as follows: Ralph Ball of Heavy Teamster's Union No. 416, Roger Feeley of Piano Wagon Drivers' Union No. 548; Joseph Botto of Cab and Carriage Drivers' Union No. 628; Jas. Dunlavey of Furniture and Van Drivers' Union No. 666; William Hamilton of Coal Wagon Drivers' Union No. 812; Joseph Young of Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 813; John Callahan of Fruit and Produce Wagon Drivers' Union No. 815.

The building was turned over to this house committee last week and work was begun at once to get everything in thorough condition for permanent occupancy. When all arrangements are completed the house will be up to date for all requirements. It is a substantial structure, three stories high, with an attic on the front portion. It is now being papered and painted throughout in bright, cheerful colors.

All the rooms are well lighted and cheerful. On the first floor the arrangements are admirable for hall purposes, there being a number of entrances, so that there will be no interference of traffic should several events take place at the same time. The entrance for members is by key from Eighth street, admitting into the building proper. On Fairmount avenue there are several entrances admitting to the meeting rooms and the casino. This casino opens directly on Fairmount avenue, and is being fitted up with pool tables, shuffle boards, etc. A movable stage will be provided so that the room can be used for smokers, entertainments, etc. It is estimated that between 300 and 400 men can be seated in this room.

Adjoining this casino to the north is a large room that has been fitted up for meeting purposes. Entrance to this meeting hall is had through a spacious hallway opening off Fairmount avenue, or through the main hallway opening off Fairmount avenue, or through the main hallway opening from Eighth street.

The front corner room, of course, will be the parlor and reception room. This is being papered with a light blue paper in two colors and a wide frieze. The ceiling has a handsome relief decoration, which will be repainted in cream and gold. The main hall and stairway, from the vestibule to the top floor, is papered in cream-colored felt or ingrain with a deep red dado.

There are two rooms in the second story front, which will be used for library purposes, etc. A bay window extends off the front room. In the rear of the second floor is a large meeting hall, with a committee room and a locker room adjoining. This committee room is almost entirely enclosed with glass sashes.

On the third floor the front room will be fitted upon as a pool room, the room adjoining to the rear being fixed up as a sleeping apartment. The several smaller rooms at the rear of this floor will be set aside as card rooms. Two large bright rooms forming the attic will be furnished as sleeping apartments.

It is proposed to fit up a temporary bar in the offset on the Fairmount avenue side of the first floor. This offset forms the casino above described. Membership in any of the locals forming the joint council of the Brotherhood entitles men to the privileges of this new headquarters.

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A LABOR PROFESSOR.

John R. Commons, professor of economics and secretary of the Conciliation Committee of the New York Civic Federation, has sold his New York residence and leaves this week for the University of Wisconsin to teach trade unionism. He will begin with a summer course on the immediate trade union questions of the day—the open shop, the union label, etc.

He has arranged with a number of labor leaders to supplement him in his course. His

work will be chiefly with post-graduates who have already mastered the principles of economics. At the end of the summer course Professor Commons will get a leave of absence for three years. This traveling professorship extended to him by the regents of the University of Wisconsin will give him a chance to visit all parts of the country, the South, West, the Pacific slope, as well as the mountain regions, in order to collect facts about trade unions.

These facts will in the future also be used in a book on trade unionism and industrial democracy, which is planned by him and Professor Richard T. Ely.

At the end of three years he will return to teach trade unionism. "It will not be," he says, "in the spirit of the zoologist, who isolates his bugs, sticks them on a pin, then studies them with a microscope. I will endeavor to teach trade unionism from the standpoint of a new democracy, which it is shaping in part. I will try to portray to my students the intellectual, moral and spiritual forces which actuate the trade unionists of this country."

Professor Commons is by no means disheartened by the recent growth of the employers' associations. "These associations," he says, "are of two kinds, the smashing associations and the negotiating associations. The future belongs to the latter."

Speaking of the future of the unions, he believes the unionists ought to be given a chance to work out their problems in their own way. If they do not succeed they are sure to go into politics sooner or later, as they did in New Zealand. They will then rush through the sort of legislation which has so immensely benefited the workers of that republic.

Professor Commons was himself a worker and a member of Typographical Union No. 53, of Cleveland, Ohio. He at one time tramped through the country talking to laborers and farmers on curbstones and highways. He still holds his honorary membership card and is proud of having once been a workingman.

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The New York Central has effected the largest reduction of men in its shops and repair works that it has ever made. Fifteen per cent of its working force have been laid off. This is in addition to the reduction of 10 per cent made last fall.

LABOR NOTES.

The Laconia Woolen Company of Laconia, N. H., has shut down, throwing 300 hands out of employment.

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More than thirty Erie telegraphic and block signal operators it is said will soon lose their positions through the closing of offices declared to be no longer needed.

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The cost of maintaining the English navy now amounts to $22 a year for every family in Great Britain, or more than two weeks' wages for the great body of the working people.

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The furnace of the Empire Steel and Iron Company, of Oxford, N. J., went out of blast. The shutdown is for an indefinite period, and about 100 men are out of employment. Each employe was told that his services was no longer required for some time.

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In the matter of wages there is marked divergence in the different sections of the country. The average of the North Atlantic States is $459 per worker. In the North Central States the average is $448. The lowest wages are paid in the Southern States—$334 per worker in the South Atlantic States. The Western States show the highest average, $556.

✤ ✤ ✤

Vice-President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., is quoted as saying that the superintendents of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have been called together to consider plans for curtailment of expenses. He attributes the falling off in business on the Pennsylvania lines largely to the condition of the iron trade.

✤ ✤ ✤

About 11,000 men will be laid off by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the aim being to get down to the 1902 basis. Continued shrinkage in business and no expectation of early improvement are the reasons for this big reduction in the force just decided upon as unavoidable. This reduction in the number of employes, including those notified this week, applies in all departments — transportation, maintenance of way, shops—but only on the lines east of

Pittsburg and Erie. On the Pennsylvania system west men will be laid off in like proportion.

✤ ✤ ✤

School teachers are greatly needed in the state of Sonora, Mexico. Many schools have been closed because of the absence of teachers. The government is advertising for them, offering good salaries.

✤ ✤ ✤

All concessionaries at the St. Louis fair have agreed to hire none but union waiters. As a result it is said that many non-union waiters are now stranded in St. Louis.

✤ ✤ ✤

The voting of the western Kentucky miners on the question of accepting a reduction in wages was ended recently. There is no doubt but that the result will be in favor of the operators' terms.

✤ ✤ ✤

The committee who has in hand the purchase of the Labor Temple at Toronto, Can., reported that they have $4,000 of the $5,000 required for the first payment already subscribed, with another month to collect the balance.

✤ ✤ ✤

Eighteen hat factories in Danbury, Bethel and New Milford, Conn., operated by members of the Hat Manufacturers' Association, suspended work pending the settlement by arbitration of several differences relating to the operation of the factories. It is expected that the disputes will be speedily adjusted.

✤ ✤ ✤

By a unanimous vote, the Lake Carriers' Association, at its meeting in Cleveland recently, approved and indorsed the action of its executive committee in refusing the demands of the Masters' and Pilots' Association and passed resolutions declaring it to be the sense of the members to continue the fight and to offer no concessions.

✤ ✤ ✤

On application of counsel for the Western Federation of Miners District Judge Stevens recently granted a temporary injunction against the members of the Citizens' Alliance of Telluride, Colo., and all others who may attempt to prevent the return to that place of union miners recently deported by a mob. Notice of the injunction will be served on the persons named in the application soon and otherwise given publicity. Judge Stevens, in granting the injunction, expressed the opinion that the evicted miners were being deprived of their rights. Counsel for the Federation said that the deported men would arrange immediately to go back to their homes.

✤ ✤ ✤

Detroit, Mich., union carpenters will form a stock company to enter the building field. The company will be established on a co-operative basis, with 1,000 shares of $10 each. Twenty per cent of the capital stock is to be paid in at the time of incorporation.

✤ ✤ ✤

Unions in New England connected with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America have formed an organization which is intended to cover the whole of New England.

✤ ✤ ✤

A plan by which the centralization of the entire labor movement in the city may be brought about will shortly be submitted to the Allied Provision Trade Council of San Francisco, Cal.

✤ ✤ ✤

Fifteen hundred cigarette making girls at Libach, in Austria, struck against the introduction of machinery, and gained a great victory over the officials.

✤ ✤ ✤

The Master Builders' Association of Waterbury has decided to open all the shops of members of the association to non-union as well as union men.

✤ ✤ ✤

The French Parliament has unanimously voted an appropriation of $40,000 for the participation of labor unions in the St. Louis Exposition.

✤ ✤ ✤

The United Garment Workers' National Union is beginning to follow the example of other labor organizations and is advertising its label.

✤ ✤ ✤

Canadian labor bodies are fighting a bill in the Dominion Parliament permitting the incorporation of labor unions.

✤ ✤ ✤

"The earning power of productive property" is the employers' doctrine of owner-

ship of labor that Attorney Levy Mayer, attorney for the Illinois Manufacturing Association, advanced before the House Judiciary Committee recently. The Chicago lawyer is considered the ablest advocate the employers have been able to obtain to oppose the notification of the laws under which trade unionists have been sent to jail for violating court orders in labor disputes. Mr. Mayer contended that the anti-injunction bill now pending takes away from courts the power conferred upon them by the Constitution.

❖ ❖ ❖

The International Union of Building Employes of America recently organized in Milwaukee, has received its charter from the American Federation of Labor. The charter from the parent body covers these workers: Office building janitors, janitresses, window washers, elevator conductors and starters, inside marble and inside wood cleaners, post office and school janitors. There are 20 local unions already.

❖ ❖ ❖

The striking boiler makers of the Four Rivers Ship and Engine Company voted to return to work under the conditions arranged by the company for the summer months. The boiler makers will, however, demand a return to the 54-hour basis as soon as the summer is over. This practically ends the strike, which has caused six weeks delay on three battleships.

❖ ❖ ❖

An international union that has made wonderful strides since it was organized is the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union. It was formed in St. Louis in January, 1903, with nine local unions and a membership of about 5,400. At the present time 65 local unions are affiliated, with a membership of about 13,000.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Francisco, Cal., Master Horseshoers' Association has thrown down the gauntlet to the journeymen. However, they claim to have the situation well in hand and seem to think the fight against the union stamp will be of short duration.

❖ ❖ ❖

Locomotive engineers from all points on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company's Williamsport division have organized a branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

❖ ❖ ❖

Women have been admitted to membership in New Haven, Conn., Waiters' Union.

❖ ❖ ❖

It is asserted that employment in the building trades in Ireland is worse than at any time since 1848.

❖ ❖ ❖

Theodore Schaffer was re-elected president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at the annual convention.

❖ ❖ ❖

It is authoritatively announced that local coal operators will split from the organization in Coshocton and open all the mines at the union miners' scale. Henceforth the operators' organization in Coshocton will be separate from that of the balance of the field, on account of the favorable contracts, better coal and plenty of work in sight.

❖ ❖ ❖

Women from nearly all countries are constantly arriving at Manila in search of work, but it is said that few of them are from the United States. American girls are in demand there, and especially stenographers and typewriters, who receive larger salaries than they do in America. It is noticed that most of the "want ads" say "American girls preferred."

❖ ❖ ❖

The London (England) Automobile Club is organizing a parade of motor delivery vans. The idea of the parade is on the lines of the May day parades for horses, to encourage drivers to give the vehicles careful attention, with a view to increasing their efficiency and minimizing the cost of keeping. A sum of $250 will be given in prizes to the drivers of the best kept vehicles.

❖ ❖ ❖

Changes in the rates of wages in England during April affected 61,000 persons, of whom 1,900 received advances and 59,100 sustained reductions. The net result was a decrease in wages of nearly £2,000 per week. The principal changes were decreases in the wages of 10,000 blast furnace men and 37,000 iron and steel workers. Changes affecting 26,000 persons were effected by conciliation boards and 27,000 under sliding

scales. The remainder were effected by the parties themselves or by representatives.

✤ ✤ ✤

A movement is on foot to combine the nine bricklayers' unions in Manhattan and The Bronx; 9,000 men are involved.

✤ ✤ ✤

There are 2,500 masters and pilots, 4,000 lake seamen, 5,000 lumber shovers, 9,000 vessel unloaders and 2,500 marine cooks who are either directly involved or interested in the settlement of the differences between the Lake Carriers' Association and the men.

✤ ✤ ✤

It is proposed to close all flint glass factories for three months, from June 15 to September 15. The plan is proposed to prevent overstocking the market, and to permit manufacturers to dispose of stock on hand, and it is expected the union of flint glass workers will coincide.

✤ ✤ ✤

The number involved in labor disputes in England in the month of April was only 4,512; previous month, 5,965; same month year ago, 10,665. The aggregate duration of strikes, new and old, was 74,500 working days; previous month, 67,000 days; same month a year ago, 233,700 days.

✤ ✤ ✤

Co-operation has proved a decided success in farming communities of Denmark. Co-operative dairying is directly responsible for an increase in the value of Danish butter exports from $5,000,000 in 1882, the date of the inception of the co-operative movement, to over $29,000,000 in 1900.

✤ ✤ ✤

The Iron Moulders' International Union has appointed a label agent for the Dominion. He is now in the east and is working his way westward. According to the officers of the organization the label is now being placed on large numbers of stoves and ranges as well as on heavy hardware.

✤ ✤ ✤

Union bricklayers and stonemasons at Madison, Wis., are striking for an eight-hour day. Although the majority of building trades unions in Madison are now employed on the eight-hour basis contractors are resisting the efforts of the bricklayers and stonemasons to secure the same right.

Cincinnati labor unions are to have a general headquarters for all organizations in that city. Representatives and business agents of a large number of unions held a meeting and formed an association to be known as the Amalgamated Board of Labor Union Representatives, and its purpose is to establish headquarters and desk room for the different business agents of that city.

✤ ✤ ✤

The objects of the Trades Dispute bill, which has passed second reading in the House of Commons, are threefold, namely: (1) to render peaceful picketing legal; (2) to abolish the custom law doctrine of conspiracy as applied to labor disputes, and (3) to protect trades union funds from liability to seizure under such judgments as the Taff, Vale and other recent cases.

✤ ✤ ✤

The Four Rivers Ship and Engine Company, at whose works a strike occurred five weeks ago, recently informed a number of machinists who remained at work that their services are no longer required. The men were told that there was no employment for them, and from this statement the strikers judge that work is still hampered by the strike.

We Are Prepared to Furnish

BADGES
BUTTONS
BANNERS

MONTHLY WORKING

of the highest quality of workmanship and material at prices which **satisfy.**

The new brotherhood combination parade and funeral badge is **"the limit."**

We will send sample to local Unions who desire to purchase badges, if requested by the proper officer of local Union.

Prepare for Labor Day NOW

Of Course they are UNION MADE

The WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.
827-8 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

CORRESPONDENCE

New York.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor Official Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—We have been successful with reference to our wage scale, viz.: $13 for single-horse truck; $15 for double trucks, which embraces a section of the city covering some 1,500 drivers, who are members of this local—Merchandise Teamsters' Local No. 98. After a three days' conference and very heated debate the mediator—a member of the Civic Federation—who can claim the laurels of victory in being the means of preventing what might have been a strike more serious than anything that has ever taken place in this city. We hope that fellow teamsters in other cities will organize first and then request their various employers to meet them and talk from employes' standpoint, and also from the employers' side. Strikes are injurious to both the employer and the employe. Both their interests should be identical. We say organize first, better conditions are sure to follow, and the man or men who prevent a strike can claim the greatest victory.

We will be glad to furnish copies of the agreement to any local desiring same. With best wishes, and like success to all sister locals, we are

R. CONDON, President.
D. CRANE, Vice-President,
P. GEROLD, Sec'y-Treas.,
M. WARD, Rec. Sec'y,
V. HOFFMAN, Bus. Agent.
Local 708.

JOHN AYREY (Chairman),
THOS. F. GALLAGHER,
WM. MORGAN,
Board Trustees, Local 708.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I have seen nothing in your Magazine from the Merchandise Teamsters' Local No. 98, I hope you will allow us some space in your paper. We are getting along very nicely. Local 98 has grown very fast in the past three months. Local 98 had about 500 members on the 1st of January. We carry about nine hundred brothers now. We have adopted the monthly working button which is a great success, and if the teamsters keep coming in as fast as they have been the last month we will have all the teamsters in the local.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN PROSKE,
Rec. Sec'y, Local 98.

♣ ♣ ♣

Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I have never communicated with you before, I will endeavor to make myself known to you. I am the business agent for Local No. 49 of the I. B. of T., Buffalo, N. Y.

We are getting along fine in our craft at present, but have had quite a fight with a great many large firms, and last Monday a week ago I succeeded in having one of them change their carting and give it to one of our firms, that is to say, a firm who employ only union teamsters.

Enclosed you will find a little item, which I kindly ask you to put in the magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for the month of June.

I would like to say that the Henry J. Brock Clothing Manufacturing Company of Buffalo are having all their carting done by union men, owing to requests made by Local No. 49, I. B. of T.

Wishing you and the magazine every success, I am, Fraternally yours,
A. H. GUEST,
Business Agent Local No. 49.

♣ ♣ ♣

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—I take this opportunity to let you know that the Carriage Drivers' Locals Nos. 405 and 526 of St. Louis, Mo., are still fighting the Liverymen and Undertakers' Association, who are led on by Parry and his so-called Citizens' Industrial Association. The battle has been raging for over four months, and I wish to say that, out of 700 men who went into the battle, only

thirty-three of them have deserted the ranks and gone over to the enemy. Enclosed you will find the names of these men, also the names of two New York men who are scabbing here for the Keyes-Marshall firm.

We are holding mass-meetings and pushing the boycott, which is becoming very effective and which will be the means of causing quite a number of the liverymen to sign our agreement in the near future.

Hoping you will publish the enclosed names in our magazine, and thanking you for the interest taken in our behalf, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. E. PEARSON,

Secretary Local No. 405.

—List of Men Scabbing.—

Aubuchon, A.
Allen, John.
Brown, E. R.
Cunningham, James.
Canton, R. E.
Chouteau, Louis.
Faught, James.
Gohn, Joe.
Gohn, Aug.
Gillum, Wilson.
Graham, Frank.
Harding, Herman.
Hall, O. E.
Handing, S.
Jones, Chester.
Kiely, Andy.
Koch, Henry.
Mack, John.
Meyers, C. H.
Meyers, Rudolph.
Martin, William.
O'Connell, Pat.
Paschal, Joe.
Perkins, Virgil.
Richards, William.
Reeder, William.
Sherman, William.
Sturgeon, Ollie.
Schmolzrid, William.
Wallsmith, George.
Williams, W. M.
Yong, Charles.
Kelly, Thomas P.

—Names of New York Men.—

Joseph Carpenter.
Edward Tobin.

W. E. P.

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer,

Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—It affords me great pleasure to contribute a small communication to our magazine. This is the first time we have let you hear from us.

We now have the largest Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in the world, composed of over one thousand members, and still growing. Since we were organized in September, 1903, we have cut our workday five hours, and now we are making better wages than we ever did before. Our workday from November 1st to April 1st is from 8:00 a. m. until we are through in the afternoon, and all wagons must be off the streets by 5 p. m. From April 1st to November 1st we go to work any time in the morning that we have to, and we must be off the street by 1 o'clock, making only one delivery to a customer. We have the closed shop this year in our agreements, and it was signed without any objection. We have never had a strike and never expect to.

Our executive board is composed of eight conservative men, who have the local's interest at heart and are never too tired to attend to the business of the local.

On June 25th we will run our second annual picnic, and we expect to make it a howling success.

With best wishes for the success of the brotherhood, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE WM. BRIGGS.

Corresponding Secretary Local 753.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—This being my first time to address a communication to you, I hope you will excuse any mistakes.

We have a local here composed of Sign and Awning Hangers and Teamsters. There is about $100 due us in back dues and we have about seventy-five members in good standing.

A little bad feeling has crept into our local lately over a former member who was expelled. Some of the brothers wish to take him in again, while others oppose it.

Some of the members in our union do not seem to realize the good it has done them, and it has been a hard matter to keep them in line. Before we organized we were like the unknown. Now it is different. We are

members of the grandest body of men in the world—the union workingman. It is the duty of every man who works for a living to belong to a union. If the workingman would consider how all others are organized he surely would have pride and courage enough to join a union of his craft. All of our great men, or most of them, have had an humble birth.

Wishing you success and prosperity to all, I am, fraternally yours,

JOHN FLYNN,
Vice-President Local No. 737.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Laundry Drivers of Chicago are still alive, in fact, I must say they are very much alive.

We have been fortunate enough to get a scale signed for this year that is much better than last year's. We had to treat this year with a new organization of laundrymen, who, owing to last year's strike, in which they lost a good deal of time and money, came to the conclusion that it was better to treat fairly with the Laundry Drivers' Union, and the result is that we got an increase of $4.00 on our minimum scale of last year and also a closed shop agreement.

The new organization of laundrymen is composed of over fifty of the largest laundries in Chicago. The other laundrymen, who are not members of the new organization, will, no doubt, sign the new agreement when the old one runs out sooner than be compelled to close their laundries while the others are running.

Wishing all sister locals as good success, I remain, fraternally yours,

J. A. BERNHARDT,
Cor. Sec., Local No. 712.

♣ ♣ ♣

Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I think that it is near time to let the brothers of the different locals in our grand organization know that the Piano Drivers' and Helpers' Local No. 548 is still in the land of the living, and are now doing well again.

We have just gone through a very hard winter. We had three deaths and from eight to eleven brothers sick every week. As we pay $5 per week sick benefit and $75 at death it did not take long to clean us out of funds. But now we are thankful that the crisis is over.

On Tuesday, May 10, we had our first grand prize drawing and smoker. The committee worked very hard to make it a success. How well they made out you can readily understand, for we realized over $400, for which we are very thankful to all the brothers of the I. B. of T. for they gave us a good helping hand. The brothers of 548 worked hard to help the committee.

We had very nice prizes and every person who won one will remember Local 548.

The following list gives the different prizes, number of winning ticket, value of prize and name of winner:

First prize, gold watch; value, $35; ticket, 4567; Wm. J. Shirley, Philadelphia.

Second prize, diamond stick pin; value, $20; ticket 2354; Mrs. Dungan, Philadelphia.

Third prize, ton of coal; ticket 1298; H. D. Cotter, Philadelphia.

Fourth prize, silk umbrella; value, $5; ticket, 5158; E. Hughes, Philadelphia.

Fifth prize, gold piece; value $2.50; ticket, 3798; A. W. Daly, Philadelphia.

The home addresses of the winners are as follows: W. J. Shirley, 1820 Daly street; Mrs. Dungan, 3615 Chestnut street; H. D. Cotter, 1016 Chestnut street; E. Hughes, 821 N. Twelfth street; A. W. Daly, 2323 Jefferson street.

I was very sorry to learn that all lucky tickets were held by Philadelphia people, as I would like to have part of them go to some of the cities that gave us their support. But such was fate and we had to abide by the drawing.

The entertainment for the smoker was as fine as any one would care to see. We had some of the leading vaudeville talent. At the opening there was an address by Brother Wendelken, on what the local has done in the past eighteen months, and what organized labor can do for the working classes. He was followed by Sam Bocken, a blackface comedian. After Sam we had a piano solo by Master Kelly, who is certainly a wonder. Next we had Wm. King, Philadelphia's favorite barytone singer. We were then entertained by C. Schoffer, the Hebrew impersonater, who kept the house in constant roar with his funny sayings, jokes and songs. We next had the Olympia Quartet, which rendered popular and comic selections. They were very well received. Next

on the program was Mr. Ed Maguire in a bass solo, who rendered some very fine selections. We then had a piano solo by Prof. Bunston, who played popular music. We were then treated to a surprise in fancy step dancing by Brother Byrnes. Brother Byrnes is ready to meet any person in a contest of dancing, jig, reel or buck and wing, for any amount. We were next favored with a comic duet by Messrs. McGrevey and Riley, and I will say that their work is above the standard. They were called out time after time. The next and last card on our program was a six-round bout between Jack Hanley, champion amateur of Philadelphia for three years, and Wesley Griffith, champion amateur of Canada, who is ready to meet any boy in Philadelphia at 110 pounds.

The go was very fast and the boys were busy at all times. The early rounds were even, but toward the last Hanley's long reach began to tell. His left jabs were there, and kept Griffith's head going back at all times. But nevertheless, Griffith was there at the sound of the gong.

There was plenty of refreshments, so none of the brothers had to go dry or hungry. There was plenty for all.

All in all, every one went home satisfied, and promised to be at our next, and hoped it would be soon.

The following committee had charge: William Morris, Ed. Byrnes, Michael Dunn, Ed. Kennedy, Pat Conboy, secretary, and H. J. Wendelken, chairman.

Again thanking the brothers for their help, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. J. WENDELKEN,
Cor. Sec'y, Local 548.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having been elected correspondent of Local No. 813, I think it is about time that we let the other locals know that we are still doing business in the same old way.

We have been taking in new members at every meeting. We have a new business agent who cannot be beaten, so the boys say. In whatever part of the city you are, you will always see "Pop" Young hustling around after new members.

On April 27th we gave a ball, which was a grand success. All the other locals of the city were well represented.

With best wishes for our magazine and the I. B. of T., I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. J. CONWAY,
Corresponding Secretary Local 813.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Street Hackmen's Union Local 28 of Philadelphia appointed a committee to call on the mayor and ask for more privileges on the highway, and also to see that the cab companies stop their discrimination against us. He said he would see that we got our rights. This means a great benefit to us.

The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Francis Desmond, Michael Carr, Lawrence Cooney, Frank Summers, John McLaughlin and William E. Duff.

In conclusion, we send you our best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

WM. E. DUFF.

The joint council of this city has leased the old Ahern Club. The building is being newly decorated and furnished throughout. Carpenters, painters, paperhangers, upholsterers and carpet layers are in charge of the place. In fact, it is a bee hive of industry. Every effort is being made to get the beautiful place ready by June 1.

Every local in Philadelphia except one voted to adopt the new headquarters. We expect by June to have every local in the city under one roof, with room to spare for several more.

It would, indeed, take a lengthy description to describe the beauties and conveniences of our new palatial home.

The building consists of three stories and attic. It has a thirty-foot front and a depth of 175 feet. The parlor is on the first floor. It is papered in a pale blue of two shades, and is bordered with a wide frieze. The ceiling has a handsome relief decoration. This will be repainted in cream and gold.

The furnishings will be very handsome throughout. The parlor floor is covered with a red moquette carpet, and has a double parlor set of twelve pieces upholstered in red plush. A handsome mirror measuring 3x9 feet rests on the mantle, and the walls are tastefully decorated with numerous pictures.

The main hall and stairway leading from

the vestibule to the top floor is papered in cream-colored felt or ingrain with a deep red dado. The floor is covered with a heavy moquette carpet. In the rear through the vestibule is a large casino which can accommodate between 350 and 400 people. The hall will be used for smokers, receptions, etc. There will be shuffle boards which will be removable. In the rear of the hall there will be a stage and ring which will also be constructed so as to make them portable. The bar will be in an alcove off from the casino proper, and will be open to members only.

Adjoining the casino on the north there will be a large meeting room in which the larger locals can hold their meetings. It can accommodate about 200 with comfort.

On the east end is located the desk room of the president and secretary. It contains beautiful desks of quartered oak. The floor is covered with heavy linoleum, and makes one of the finest rooms in the city.

There is also a large vestibule from Fairmont avenue containing two large settees and four chairs to make any one comfortable while waiting to see any person.

On the second floor we have a large, well-stocked library. The room is papered in bright red felt; the ceiling in cream color, making a fine room. There is a large library table ten feet long, a dozen leather-covered chairs and several rockers. They will go a long way toward making the boys happy.

Next to the library there is a room for the smaller locals to meet in. It will seat between fifty and seventy-five people, and is a nice quiet room, all to itself. There is also another large meeting room on the third floor, making three meeting halls in all.

On the third floor there will be a room for business agents and for the accommodation of organizers or any official that may visit us.

The room is a treat for any one to look at. Nothing has been spared to make the visitors comfortable. The floor is covered with a red moquette carpet and the room is supplied with two roller top desks, a type writer, and back against the wall rests a leather-covered settee. Everything is arranged to make the room as private as possible—no one will have access to it except those whose business brings them there.

Next to this room there will be a committee room fitted up with a flat-top desk and twelve chairs to match.

We are also fitting up a large room to be used as a pool and billiard room. There will be the pool and billiard tables and chairs enough around the walls to accommodate all who are not playing to look on. In the rear and immediately off from the pool and billiard room will be arranged rooms for card playing. All the floors will be covered with linoleum.

In the attic there will be two complete bedroom suits, making this as complete a club as one would wish.

We think our plan will be the making of some of our locals that have been hard to build up in the past. But now with the pleasure they may have out of the new headquarters it will be an easy matter to swell our ranks. We believe we have hit upon the proper plan to unionize the city.

The committee in charge of furnishing the beautiful home is composed of the following:

Ralph Ball, Local No. 416; Roger Feeley, No. 548; Joseph Botto, No. 628; Jas. Dunlavey, No. 666; Wm. Hamilton, No. 812; Joseph Young, No. 813; P. J. Callahan, No. 815, and are assisted by the following officers of the joint council, H. J. Wendelken, Local No. 548; President Joseph Young, No. 813; Vice-President Jean Whitehead, No. 666; Secretary-Treasurer, Michael Dunn, No. 548; Recording Secretary, and Harry Engard, No. 416; Harry Brown, No. 28; Roger Feeley, No. 548, trustees. Fraternally yours,

H. J. WENDELKEN, President.
MICHAEL DUNN, Sec'y.

♣ ♣ ♣

New Albany, Ind.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—I thought I would take the pleasure of writing you a few lines about our Local No. 462, I. B. of T.

We have had some little trouble with our employers in getting our agreements signed. Last year we got all but one or two to sign, but this year we could not get any.

Brother H. K. Sullivan was here and helped us for a while. With his aid and the help of the other locals we started a little transfer line of our own and have two wagons running. We are getting all we can haul, and I hope before long we will have two more wagons on.

You may imagine how the employers feel about this. We have one or two that are

pretty hard to do anything with, but they are beginning to feel the effect of our line. They see the hauling going out of their hands every day. But we get many a hard knock for taking it from them. However, we pay no attention to them, but go on just the same and take that much more hauling from them, if we can. I think it won't be long until we have them with us.

Thanking H. K. Sullivan very much for his kindness to us, I am,

Fraternally yours,

PETE DELEHANTY.

♣ ♣ ♣

Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I am a reader of our magazine and have never seen anything from our local, No. 73, I shall write you a few lines to let you know we are not dead yet, but like all others we have our troubles with the scab and bosses. It looks to me as if they came in herds or float down the Sangamon river here at Springfield. But we are having pretty good success anyway. We are getting just about as near eight hours as it is possible to get and I have got five new members this week.

Yours fraternally, J. S. GRAHAM,

Bus. Agent and Rec. Sec.

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Meadville, Pa.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—It has been a long time since we have had anything in the magazine to let the readers of it know that Local No. 4 is still living.

A short time ago we gave a dance, at which everybody enjoyed themselves, and we cleared over $40. We are also going to have an outing the second week in June and we will let you know how we make out.

We generally have a large attendance at our meetings. Two of our brothers have been sick with the fever, but they are now getting along nicely. Another brother fell from his wagon last week and was hurt pretty bad. I hope he will also soon be on the road to recovery.

We have lots of work here, in fact, all of our boys are working. Our scale is $10 a week and a nine-hour day on Saturday. All of the boys are looking well after going through such a hard winter. It is very cold here yet.

Thanking you for the space we have taken and hoping to see this in the next issue of the magazine, I am, fraternally yours, CHAS. S. BOSSARD,

Rec. Sec., Local No. 4.

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Altoona, Pa.

James J. Dwyer, Editor:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having received some of our magazines to distribute among our members, I was instructed to write and let you know of our conditions in this town.

We organized here about two months ago and now have forty-seven members, and seventeen were proposed at our last meeting.

This is a very poor town for teamsters. We have several men who work fifteen hours a day for $9 per week, and lots of young men drive here for $25 a month and pay $17 a month for board.

We have hard work to get men to join us because there was a union started here two years ago. But it did not amount to anything, because they took in both employers and employes. However, in a short time we hope to have 300 members at least.

Every other craft in this town is fairly well organized. The painters and carpenters are the only ones having any trouble at present.

It would be a great help to us to have one of our organizers here for a while.

Fraternally yours,

E. G. BLAIR, Rec. Sec.

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Cincinnati, O.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—A few lines to our brothers throughout the country.

There is no use of telling you our troubles, so I will talk about something else.

Now that the time for our convention is drawing near, there are some things we should remember. I guess we all agree that in order to succeed, a few changes in our constitution are necessary. Or, in other words, to reconstruct these foundations of our organization if we propose to build. And just as there is a time and place for all other things, so then, is there for doing this work. The time to make laws and elect officers for the next year will be the week of August

1, the place, Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West. The occasion: The second annual convention of the I. B. of T.

I am aware that much dissatisfaction has been manifested in different districts, and we should all be represented at the coming convention to take part in the work or forever hold our peace. Many heads are better than one, therefore, let us come out strong. The officers should be the choice of the whole membership, but if we do not come out and vote, we have no kick coming. It is all-important that every local make a desperate effort to have representation at said convention, and I hope to see at least 750 delegates in our city when the gavel raps at 10 a. m., Aug. 1st, 1904, in good old Cosmopolitan, 1313 Vine street.

Brother Turley has arranged for the headquarters at the Dennison Hotel, Fifth and Main streets, and our local committee is making arrangements to care for as many brothers as can possibly get here. We have all kinds of resorts where you can spend cool and pleasant evenings at reasonable rates. No Niagara prices.

On Aug. 7th the coal teamsters will celebrate their 3d annual outing and picnic on the beautiful Ohio river. An event that has never fell short of success.

Hoping to see you all here, and the greatest convention ever held in this city, I remain, Yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Pres. J. E. Council, Cincinnati.

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Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 20 of Toledo, O., wishes you to publish the names of Franklin P. Morgan, Albert Elwood and Charles Manning, as they went to work in a barn that has been on the unfair list for over a year. Yours fraternally,

R. W. PATTERSON,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 20.

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A prominent member of the New Westminster branch of the Chinese Contractors' and Cannery Workers' Association recently violated the rules of the society by supplying men to the canneries at a lower rate than that set by the association. At a meeting the latter held at Vancouver, B. C., a fine of $500 was imposed.

Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to let you know that Local No. 42 is still in the land of the living. It is in a flourishing condition and steadily gaining in membership.

At this time of the year, when all of our men are so busy, we have a hard time to get them to attend the meetings, therefore, it through the efforts of our business agent, Brother Muckian, who is hustling among the men all the time, we manage to make both ends meet and keep pretty near the top notch all the time.

Hoping you will find space for this in your next issue, I remain, yours fraternally,

W. C. KNOLLIN,
Cor. Sec., Local No. 42.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you please grant Local 491 space in The Magazine for the following letter:

As president of Local 491 of Grand Rapids, which is just emerging from a bitter, though successful struggle with the Team Owners' Association, backed by the so-called Citizens' Alliance, I desire to express my own and the appreciation of the other members of the local team drivers' union of the manner in which Vice-President J. B. Fitzpatrick and President C. P. Shea of the International Brotherhood have handled the recent strike.

Their work here is deserving of only the highest commendation in dealing not only with the members of the union and other drivers who were induced to join us in our fight for improved conditions, but with the members of the Team Owners' Association and business men who were more or less interested in the struggle. Both international officers showed themselves again and again to be just such careful, intelligent and conscientious men as are especially fitted for such positions of responsibility. They won the respect and confidence of the public, and public approval in this city was most emphatically an indorsement of the position assumed by Messrs. Shea and Fitzpatrick in their communications to the team owners.

We can point with pride to the record of the members of the union during the strike. There was no rioting, no disturbance, more than an occasional individual personal dif-

ference, and I attribute much of the good government to the confidence of our men in the international officers who at the instance of the International Brotherhood bearing its financial aid came so nobly to our assistance after the opening of the strike within a few days of their arrival and after they had become conversant with the local situation. Messrs. Shea and Fitzpatrick addressed the team owners' convention and made a proposition that placed that organization immediately on the defensive and called forth loud and extended public explanations. It was, figuratively speaking, advertised to the city that the team owners and Citizens' Alliance were desirous of only one thing—the crushing of organized labor. In my opinion, our experience here is simply another illustration of the value of organization. In conclusion I desire to congratulate the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for its superb organization and its efficient officers—J. B. Fitzpatrick and C. P. Shea.

Hoping you will give this your attention and publish it in this month's Magazine, and with best wishes to the organization in general, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. G. BULLOCK, President.

J. A. HOSTER, Chairman of Strike Committee.

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San Jose, Cal.

Editor Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—We were surprised at the quick settlement we made this year with the hay, wood and coal dealers, and the citizens of San Jose who are so opposed to labor organizations. They fought us hard in 1903.

This year, and without a fight we succeeded in reaching an agreement whereby we receive $2 for one-horse team, $2.50 for two and four-horse teams, and $2.75 for six. We are well organized here and have some good workers in the I. B. of T. They seem to possess some sort of magnetism which acts on those whom they may happen to be speaking to, and thereby convinces them to join us.

We feel proud when we read in The Magazine about the success our boys are meeting with throughout the country. I wish it was published twice a month.

I believe all locals should adopt the monthly button. We have it, and it is a success. When a lot of us get together and each one has on a button of the current month, there is a better feeling of brotherly love among us. Outside of this it has another good feature. It will make a brother feel that he does not want to get behind in his dues, and it has a tendency to make us all feel that we ought to attend the meetings of our local unions. Wishing all unions success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

C. S. ROLLER,
Sec'y-Treas., Local No. 35.

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Trenton, Mo.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I have not seen anything from this city in the magazine, I thought I would write you. I am always interested in the magazine and glad to get it as it gives the news of the different locals in all the States.

Our local is in the second year of its existence and we have about sixty members. We have had some trouble when we have made demands for what we thought was right, but we have always come out on top. At present we are in good working order.

We have as good a set of officers as any local. Brother E. P. Johnson, our financial secretary, is president of the central body, and is a faithful worker. In fact, we all work in harmony for the good of unionism.

Fraternally yours, J. W. FARLEY,
President, Local No. 268.

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Sharpsburg, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I drop you a few lines to let you know that Carriage Drivers' Local No. 448 is still in the ring and is still fighting its way to the front.

We had Brother H. K. Sullivan, fifth vice-president, with us for a short time, when he was in Pittsburg. He did our local a lot of good. It was almost dead, but now it has started to grow. I must congratulate Brother Sullivan and the members of the International.

Hoping we will be one of the strongest organizations in the land, and with best wishes to you and our magazine, I am, fraternally yours,

JOHN CLOSS, Sec.-Treas.

Boise, Idaho.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with pleasure that I send you a few lines to publish regarding our local, No. 396.

We are making good headway at present, although we do not get as many members out to our regular meetings as we would like to see. But our business agent looks after their dues as that is a principal factor in the union. Some of our members were suspended last winter, but since work has started up they are coming back and being reinstated.

We had a good time at our last regular meeting, May 7th and initiated eighteen new members. Our business agent, J. H. G. Smith, is doing good work for his union.

With best wishes for the I. B. of T. I will close. Fraternally yours,

C. E. GARVER, Cor. Sec'y.

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Philadelphia tapestry carpet manufacturers have notified their weavers that after June 1 they propose to return to the old working basis of sixty hours a week. When the textile operators struck last summer the carpet weavers were the only employes who gained any reduction in working hours. On a compromise basis of 57½ hours a week they returned to work, after six weeks of idleness. The textile workers struck for a fifty-four-hour week. No decision has been reached by the Carpet Weavers' Union on the notification of a return to the sixty-hour week.

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At a mass meeting of the employes of the Toronto, Canada, Railway Company a new agreement was drafted for submission to the railway company, to take the place of the one which expires on June 1. It is expected that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at with the company.

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IN MEMORIAM.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 24, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 70, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from us our beloved brother, Louis Botoncourt, and

WHEREAS, We deem it our duty to express our appreciation of the faithfulness of our late brother in the discharge of his duties as a member of Local No. 70, and of his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our late brother our sympathy in this, the hour of their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for three months; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the family of our late brother, and that a copy be sent to The Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for publication.

L. D. ARMSTRONG,
R. M. SMITH,
Committee.

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BROCKTON, Mass., May 18, 1904.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, William F. White, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this, their great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on our records; that a copy be sent to our Magazine for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

WILLIAM LYFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

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DANBURY, Conn., May 8, 1904.

At the last regular meeting of Local No. 151, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of Brother Odell, our fellow-workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spreadupon the minutes of the meeting, and that a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication.

M. EDWIN HARRISON,
Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 151.

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CHICAGO, Ill., May 17, 1904.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Local No. 712:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Wm. Lowry, our brother and fellow workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in the hour of their sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union; that a copy be sent to Mrs. Wm. Lowry, and also that a copy be sent to The Magazine for publication.

J. A. BERNHART,
C. B. SMITH,
JAS. MURRAY,
Committee.

FINANCIAL

To Affiliated Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for May, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: S., Stamps; Ch., Charter; Sup., Supplies.

RECEIPTS.

Ult. No.		Amt.
2.	316 Ch. 10.00	$ 10.00
2.	12 S. 15.00	15.00
2.	81 S. 7.50	7.50
2.	85 S. 150.00	150.00
2.	126 S. 15.00, Sup. 50c.	15.50
2.	149 S. 15.00, Sup. 3.00	18.00
2.	244 S. 7.50	7.50
2.	283 S. 1.75, Sup. 1.75.	3.50
2.	411 S. 5.10	5.10
2.	545 S. 8.55	8.55
2.	686 S. 2.25	2.25
2.	689 S. 3.90	3.90
2.	714 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.75	17.75
2.	766 S. 20.25	20.25
2.	784 S. 5.25	5.25
2.	344 S. 4.50	4.50
2.	Refund of benefit money from 551	160.00
2.	Refund of benefit money from 459	200.00
3.	250 S. 1.95	1.95
3.	35 S. 8.70	8.70
3.	152 S. 5.50	5.50
3.	261 S. 1.80, Sup. 4c.	1.84
3.	264 S. 20.00, Sup. 40c	20.40
3.	311 S. 8.00, Sup. 50c.	8.50
3.	534 S. 15.30	15.30
3.	569 S. 10.00, Sup. 50c	10.50
3.	705 S. 762.50, Sup. 31.	793.50
3.	726 S. 80.00, Sup. 3.50	83.50
3.	728 S. 22.50	22.50
3.	729 S. 30.00, Sup. 2.35	32.35
3.	731 S. 60.00, Sup. 2.00	62.00
3.	776 S. 7.50	7.50
3.	794 S. 15.00, Sup. 7.50	22.50
3.	321 Ch. 10.00	10.00
3.	15 S. 4.50, Sup. 10c.	4.60
3.	21 S. 3.75, Sup. 2.00	5.75
3.	28 S. 16.50, Sup. 1.50	18.00
3.	195 S. 3.90	3.90
3.	291 S. 12.00	12.00
3.	402 S. 4.80	4.80
3.	448 S. 7.50	7.50
3.	495 S. 22.50	22.50
3.	506 S. 150.00, Sup. 12.50	162.50
3.	706 S. 52.50, Sup. 2.50	55.00
3.	708 S. 200.00, Sup. 66.50	266.50
3.	719 S. 164.00, Sup. 3.00	167.00
3.	743 S. 12.50	12.50
3.	761 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00
3.	780 S. 4.50	4.50
4.	19 Sup. 1.00	1.00
4.	23 S. 5.50, Sup. 25c.	5.75
4.	67 S. 10.50	10.50
4.	300 S. 1.75	1.75
4.	381 S. 6.00	6.00
4.	567 S. 20.00	20.00
4.	607 S. 172.50, Sup. 1.00	173.50
4.	617 S. 12.50	12.50
4.	697 S. 7.50	7.50
4.	711 S. 112.50, Sup. 13.50	126.00
4.	715 S. 105.75	105.75
4.	786 Sup. 25c	.25
4.	793 S. 10.00, Sup. 5.00	15.00
4.	805 S. 3.00	3.00
4.	405 S. 45.00	45.00
4.	449 S. 15.00, Sup. 50.00	65.00
4.	740 S. 15.00	15.00
4.	755 S. 9.00	9.00
4.	345 S. 6.45	6.45
4.	68 S. 80.00, Sup. 4.00	84.00
4.	101 S. 3.75	3.75
4.	98 S. 83.75, Sup. 81.55	165.30
5.	20 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.25	17.25
5.	24 S. 12.00	12.00
5.	41 S. 22.50, Sup. 750	30.00
5.	49 S. 6.25	6.25
5.	246 S. 3.30	3.30
5.	286 S. 10.50	10.50
5.	328 S. 20.00, Sup. 2.00	22.00
5.	364 S. 7.90, Sup. 3.45.	11.35
5.	390 S. 7.00, Sup. 2.00.	9.00
5.	491 S. 21.25, Sup. 3.25	24.50
5.	553 S. 60.00, Sup. 6.25	66.25
5.	592 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.25.	4.25
5.	611 Sup. 4.50	4.50
5.	724 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.75	16.75
5.	734 S. 81.25, Sup. 1.50	82.75
5.	748 S. 30.00	30.00
5.	735 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00
5.	747 S. 3.75, Sup. 25c.	4.00
5.	37 S. 7.50	7.50
5.	27 S. 5.00	5.00
5.	58 S. 5.10, Sup. 10c.	5.20
5.	196 S. 20.00	20.00
5.	229 S. 6.45, Sup. 30c.	6.75
5.	641 S. 3.75	3.75
5.	653 Sup. 85c	.85
5.	654 S. 125.00, Sup. 66.00	191.00
6.	29 S. 8.00, Sup. 4.45.	12.45
6.	75 S. 12.50, Sup. 1.00	13.50
6.	121 S. 7.00, Sup. 25c.	7.25
6.	123 S. 6.60	6.60
6.	220 S. 8.55	8.55
6.	225 S. 1.45	1.45
6.	292 S. 10.20	10.20
6.	331 S. 7.50	7.50
6.	469 S. 2.25	2.25
6.	516 S. 10.20	10.20
6.	603 S. 8.85	8.85
6.	261 Sup. 20c	.20
6.	645 S. 38.65, Sup. 3.00	41.65
6.	753 S. 175.00	175.00
6.	79 Sup. 50c	.50
6.	231 S. 13.25, Sup. 1.20	14.45
6.	304 S. 15.00	15.00
6.	435 S. 5.50	5.50
7.	47 S. 8.25	8.25
7.	82 S. 6.75, Sup. 25c.	7.00
7.	211 Sup. 1.00	1.00
7.	266 S. 15.00	15.00
7.	297 S. 1.50	1.50
7.	350 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c.	5.00
7.	440 S. 36.25	36.25
7.	450 S. 4.50, Sup. 25c.	4.75
7.	567 Sup. 3.10	3.10
7.	727 S. 3.00	3.00
7.	744 S. 80.00, Sup. 2.35	82.35
7.	752 S. 162.50, Sup. 6.70	169.20
7.	798 S. 4.00, Sup. 1.35	5.35
7.	813 S. 27.50, Sup. 1.75	29.25
7.	820 S. 1.65	1.65
7.	507 S. 15.00, Sup. 5.75	20.75
9.	25 S. 300.00, Sup. 10.00	310.00
9.	52 S. 4.50	4.50
9.	71 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25.	8.75
9.	72 S. 6.00, Sup. 24c.	6.24
9.	108 S. 3.00	3.00
9.	128 S. 5.00, Sup. 20c.	5.20
9.	161 S. 5.25	5.25
9.	180 S. 45.00, Sup. 25c	45.25
9.	184 S. 5.40	5.40
9.	197 S. 5.00	5.00
9.	228 S. 7.20, Sup. 1.25.	8.45
9.	268 S. 11.25, Sup. 1.00	12.25
9.	285 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.70	11.70
9.	333 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.38.	10.38
9.	428 S. 7.50	7.50
9.	430 S. 9.00, Sup. 50c.	9.50
9.	439 S. 6.00	6.00
9.	618 S. 7.50	7.50
9.	678 S. 36.25	36.25
9.	700 S. 117.50, Sup. 1.50	119.00
9.	707 S. 60.25, Sup. 2.50	62.75
9.	716 S. 91.45, Sup. 8.00	99.45
9.	732 S. 75.00, Sup. 4.25	79.25
9.	226 S. 95.00	95.00
9.	730 S. 7.50	7.50
9.	736 S. 11.75	11.75
9.	748 S. 10.00, Sup. 5.00	15.00
9.	749 S. 10.85	10.85
9.	750 S. 8.55	8.55
9.	765 S. 5.25	5.25
9.	774 S. 10.00	10.00
9.	307 S. 6.50, Sup. 1.75.	8.25
9.	768 S. 5.25, Sup. 70c.	5.95
10.	4 S. 3.00, Sup. 70c.	3.70
10.	40 S. 150.00, Sup. 70c	150.70
10.	59 S. 3.00	3.00
10.	239 S. 17.50, Sup. 70c	18.20
10.	354 S. 15.00	15.00
10.	527 S. 4.50	4.50
10.	659 S. 6.00	6.00
10.	720 S. 99.90, Sup. 10c	100.00
10.	733 S. 19.00, Sup. 1.00	20.00
10.	743 S. 17.50, Sup. 15c.	17.65
10.	745 Sup. 2.50	2.50
10.	754 S. 10.50, Sup. 2.00	12.50
10.	90 S. 43.50	43.50
10.	170 S. 7.85, Sup. 2.00.	9.85
10.	189 S. 14.00	14.00
10.	373 S. 3.15, Sup. 10c.	3.25
10.	755 S. 7.50	7.50
10.	773 S. 3.75	3.75
10.	51 S. 8.65	8.65
10.	60 S. 21.25, Sup. 5.25	26.50
10.	94 S. 2.25	2.25
10.	154 S. 8.50, Sup. 1.95.	10.45
10.	169 S. 11.10	11.10
10.	185 S. 3.90	3.90
10.	259 S. 12.70, Sup. 30c	13.00
10.	299 S. 5.00	5.00
10.	506 Sup. 5.50	5.50
10.	644 S. 40.00, Sup. 32.50	72.50
11.	323 Ch. 10.00	10.00
11.	43 S. 7.50	7.50
11.	50 S. 14.25	14.25
11.	96 S. 20.20, Sup. 1.89	22.09
11.	97 S. 3.75, Sup. 30c.	4.05
11.	146 S. 5.45, Sup. 5c.	5.50
11.	155 S. 6.00	6.00
11.	183 S. 3.60, Sup. 35c.	3.95
11.	191 S. 100.00, Sup. 4.00	104.00
11.	218 S. 8.75, Sup. 75c.	9.50
11.	228 Sup. 2.50	2.50
11.	262 S. 3.75	3.75
11.	277 S. 4.00, Sup. 70c.	4.70
11.	324 Sup. 40c	.40
11.	399 S. 5.00	5.00
11.	448 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75	9.25
11.	549 S. 10.00, Sup. 5c.	10.05
11.	585 S. 2.85	2.85
11.	683 S. 2.70	2.70
11.	702 S. 130.50, Sup. 14.50	145.00
11.	756 S. 20.00, Sup. 1.85	21.85
11.	122 S. 10.00	10.00
11.	283 S. 1.75, Sup. 50c.	2.25
11.	429 S. 2.25	2.25
11.	429 S. 1.50	1.50
11.	586 S. 5.90, Sup. 58c.	6.48
11.	613 S. 10.50	10.50

11. 751 S. 22.50, Sup. 7.50 ..... 30.00
11. 807 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
11. 230 S. 12.00 ..... 12.00
11. 308 S. 20.00 ..... 20.00
11. 584 S. 25.00, Sup. 2.00 ..... 27.00
12. 2 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.00 ..... 11.00
12. 11 S. 5.95, Sup. 20c. 6.15
12. 98 S. 45.00, Sup. 1.75 ..... 46.75
12. 143 S. 5.75 ..... 5.75
12. 151 S. 23.25, Sup. 2.25 ..... 25.50
12. 164 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
12. 311 S. 8.95, Sup. 1.05. ..... 10.00
12. 312 Sup. 70c ..... .70
12. 334 S. 3.50, Ch. 10.00 ..... 13.50
12. 384 S. 7.05 ..... 7.05
12. 548 S. 43.65, Sup. 1.00 ..... 44.65
12. 631 S. 57.50, Sup. 7.75 ..... 65.25
12. 696 S. 2.55 ..... 2.55
12. 704 S. 231.25, Sup. 6.00 ..... 237.25
12. 714 S. 9.60, Sup. 50c 10.10
12. 729 S. 21.25, Sup. 4.25 ..... 25.50
12. 760 S. 17.50, Sup. 2.25 ..... 19.75
12. 782 S. 30.00, Sup. 2.00 ..... 32.00
12. 819 S. 23.20, Sup. 6.25 ..... 29.45
12. 32 S. 3.60, Sup. 25c. 3.85
12. 49 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
12. 107 S. 6.40, Sup. 1.95 ..... 8.35
12. 181 S. 11.00, Sup. 2.00 ..... 13.00
12. 200 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
12. 253 S. 6.90, Sup. 10c. 7.00
12. 254 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
12. 396 S. 19.40, Sup. 1.00 ..... 20.40
12. 443 S. 4.75 ..... 4.75
12. 449 S. 55.00 ..... 55.00
12. 666 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00 ..... 8.50
12. 772 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
13. 177 S. 10.50 ..... 10.50
13. 232 S. 3.75, Sup. 42c. 4.17
13. 242 S. 14.00 ..... 14.00
13. 387 S. 8.00, Sup. 20c. 8.20
13. 628 S. 11.00 ..... 11.00
13. 717 S. 15.00, Sup. 35c 15.35
13. 748 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
13. 764 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
13. 767 S. 1.25, Sup. 70c. 1.95
13. 179 S. 9.90 ..... 9.90
13. 701 S. 108.75 ..... 108.75
13. 267 S. 4.00, Sup. 1.85 ..... 5.85
13. 533 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
13. 415 S. 1.20 ..... 1.20
14. 42 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
14. 109 S. 5.10 ..... 5.10
14. 112 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
14. 171 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
14. 175 S. 2.85 ..... 2.85
14. 356 S. 3.15 ..... 3.15
14. 358 S. 4.95 ..... 4.95
14. 667 S. 4.25, Sup. 1.25 ..... 5.50
14. 778 S. 2.70 ..... 2.70
14. 340 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
14. 10 S. 9.30, Sup. 53c. 9.83
14. 120 S. 17.25, Sup. 2.00 ..... 19.25
14. 140 S. 10.15 ..... 10.15
14. 260 Sup. 3.00 ..... 3.00
14. 283 S. 2.50 ..... 2.50
14. 472 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
14. 491 S. 17.50, Sup. 1.00 ..... 18.50
16. 9 S. 8.85, Sup. 50c 9.35
16. 70 S. 66.25 ..... 66.25
16. 105 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
16. 150 S. 4.50, Sup. 5.00 ..... 9.50
16. 234 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
16. 247 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
16. 285 S. 5.00 ..... 5.00
16. 316 S. 3.50 ..... 3.50
16. 325 S. 8.50 ..... 8.50
16. 326 S. 8.35, Sup. 30c. 8.65
16. 386 S. 10.00, Sup. 9c. 10.09
16. 425 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.25 ..... 7.25
16. 494 S. 5.50, Sup. 3.00 ..... 8.50
16. 505 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
16. 573 S. 12.50 ..... 12.50
16. 388 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
16. 273 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
17. 346 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
17. 101 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
17. 128 S. 7.00, Sup. 1.20 ..... 8.20
17. 162 S. 31.05 ..... 31.05
17. 192 S. 4.00 ..... 4.00
17. 203 S. 4.60, Sup. 5.00 ..... 9.60
17. 256 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
17. 362 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
17. 382 S. 5.55 ..... 5.55
17. 376 S. 20.00 ..... 20.00
17. 417 S. 7.05 ..... 7.05
17. 442 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
17. 512 S. 10.65, Sup. 75c 11.40
17. 714 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
17. 727 Sup. 95c ..... .95
17. 728 S. 25.00, Sup. 2.25 ..... 27.25
17. 745 Sup. 1.00 ..... 1.00
14. 783 S. 3.30, Sup. 20c. 3.50
17. 33 S. 26.95, Sup. 1.00. ..... 27.95
17. 61 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
17. 100 S. 2.80 ..... 2.80
17. 165 S. 1.50 ..... 1.50
17. 221 S. 25.00, Sup. 1.00 ..... 26.00
17. 270 S. 8.50, Sup. 1.50 ..... 10.00
17. 275 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
17. 290 S. 3.50, Sup. 10c. 3.60
17. 313 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
17. 369 S. 7.20 ..... 7.20
17. 459 Sup. 2.00 ..... 2.00
17. 577 S. 22.50, Sup. 50c 23.00
17. 803 S. 5.80, Sup. 10c 5.90
17. 129 S. 5.25 ..... 5.25
17. 198 S. 6.75, Sup. 75c. 7.50
17. 222 S. 10.00, Sup. 2.75 ..... 12.75
17. 506 S. 12.50, Sup. 12.50 ..... 25.00
17. 602 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
17. 708 S. 25.00, Sup. 32.00 ..... 57.00
18. 44 S. 4.05, Sup. 2.50 ..... 6.55
18. 49 S. 6.25, Sup. 2.50 ..... 8.75
18. 60 S. 21.25 ..... 21.25
18. 76 S. 8.70 ..... 8.70
18. 148 S. 2.60 ..... 2.60
18. 212 S. 4.50, Sup. 42c. 4.92
18. 286 S. 10.50, Sup. 6.25 ..... 16.75
18. 296 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
17. 332 S. 7.00 ..... 7.00
18. 342 S. 21.25 ..... 21.25
18. 343 S. 15.00, Sup. 25c 15.25
18. 381 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
18. 401 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
18. 617 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
18. 628 S. 18.05, Sup. 8.35 ..... 26.40
18. 650 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
18. 709 S. 11.25 ..... 11.25
18. 487 Sup. 6.00 ..... 6.00
18. 156 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00 ..... 16.00
18. 314 S. 17.80, Sup. 20c 18.00
18. 329 S. 9.50 ..... 9.50
19. 79 S. 16.00, Sup. 1.00 ..... 17.00
19. 85 S. 300.00 ..... 300.00
19. 98 S. 25.00, Sup. 30.25 ..... 55.25
19. 111 S. 8.50 ..... 8.50
19. 130 S. 2.55 ..... 2.55
19. 210 S. 5.50, Sup. 1.70 ..... 7.20
19. 306 S. 7.50, Sup. 12.50 ..... 20.00
19. 357 S. 4.00 ..... 4.00
19. 364 S. 10.80 ..... 10.80
19. 407 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
19. 482 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
19. 581 S. 5.50 ..... 5.50
19. Joint Council of Buffalo, N. Y., Sup. 1.25 ..... 1.25
19. 636 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
19. 685 Sup. 1.75 ..... 1.75
19. 731 S. 66.25, Sup. 3.00 ..... 69.25
19. 738 S. 22.50, Sup. 50c. 23.00
19. 808 S. 9.90, Sup. 10c. 10.00
19. 102 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50 ..... 9.00
19. 496 S. 8.10 ..... 8.10
19. 746 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
19. 755 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
19. 251 S. 8.50 ..... 8.50
19. 293 S. 2.40, Sup. 75c 3.15
19. 558 S. 15.00, Sup. 95c 15.95
19. 815 S. 17.50, Sup. 3.75 ..... 21.25
20. 23 S. 6.25, Sup. 2.20 ..... 8.45
20. 288 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00 ..... 16.00
20. 374 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
20. 432 S. 45.00, Sup. 5.50 ..... 50.50
20. 720 Sup. 2.85 ..... 2.85
20. 793 S. 28.75, Sup. 6.00 ..... 34.75
20. 227 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
20. 444 S. 75.00, Sup. 50c 75.50
20. 669 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
20. 733 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.00 ..... 11.00
20. 305 S. 13.00, Sup. 70c 13.70
21. 28 S. 15.00, Sup. 55c 15.55
21. 31 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
21. 52 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
21. 57 S. 15.00, Sup. 70c 15.70
21. 135 S. 4.35, Sup. 7.50 ..... 11.85
21. 341 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
21. 390 Sup. 25c ..... .25
21. 468 S. 4.95 ..... 4.95
21. 479 S. 24.90, Sup. 1.85 ..... 26.75
21. 590 S. 13.50, Sup. 1.50 ..... 15.00
21. 64 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.75 ..... 9.25
21. 518 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
21. 764 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
23. 18 S. 4.45 ..... 4.45
23. 116 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
23. 137 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.58 ..... 9.08
23. 141 S. 4.15 ..... 4.15
23. 158 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
23. 164 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
23. 190 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00 ..... 16.00
23. 215 S. 5.95, Sup. 5c. 6.00
23. 241 S. 8.50, Sup. 4.40 ..... 12.90
23. 330 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
23. 347 S. 2.00, Ch. 10.00 ..... 12.00
23. 394 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c. 5.00
23. 420 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
23. 449 Sup. 7.50 ..... 7.50
23. 474 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
23. 476 S. 6.20, Sup. 2.50. ..... 8.70
23. 546 S. 18.40 ..... 18.40
23. 589 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
23. 768 S. 8.00, Sup. 1.15 ..... 9.15
24. 2 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.50 ..... 10.00
24. 298 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
24. 376 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
24. 441 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c 8.00
24. 454 S. 9.75 ..... 9.75
24. 745 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
24. 11 Sup. 45c ..... .45
24. 206 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
24. 526 S. 5.25 ..... 5.25
24. 94 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
24. 112 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
24. 210 S. 6.70 ..... 6.70
24. 372 S. 7.05, Sup. 20c 7.25
24. 667 S. 2.00, Sup. 2.35 ..... 4.35
24. 708 S. 175.00, Sup. 35.50 ..... 210.50
25. 35 S. 3.75, Sup. 2.00 ..... 5.75
25. 60 S. 15.00, Sup. 8.00 ..... 23.00
25. 71 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.85 ..... 6.35
25. 86 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
25. 167 S. 3.80, Sup. 1.75 ..... 5.55
25. 183 Sup. 50c ..... .50
25. 233 S. 8.50, Sup. 2.75 ..... 11.25
25. 479 Sup. 31.00 ..... 31.00
25. 570 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
25. 705 S. 760.00, Sup. 19.50 ..... 779.50
25. 710 S. 45.00, Sup. 1.00 ..... 46.00
25. 767 S. 25.00, Sup. 3.25 ..... 28.25
25. 321 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
25. 742 S. 65.00 ..... 65.00
26. 40 S. 45.00 ..... 45.00
26. 98 S. 15.00, Sup. 25.00 ..... 40.00
26. 147 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
26. 239 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
26. 257 Sup. 1.75 ..... 1.75
26. 439 Sup. 7.75 ..... 7.75
26. 728 S. 50.00 ..... 50.00
26. 14 S. 4.50, Sup. 50.. ..... 5.00
26. 219 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
26. 138 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
26. 618 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
26. 229 S. 5.00, Sup. 90c 5.90
26. 623 S. 6.75 ..... 6.75
27. 36 S. 9.20 ..... 9.20
27. 41 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
27. 174 S. 3.60 ..... 3.60
27. 300 S. 4.00, Sup. 75c 4.75
27. 490 S. 6.90 ..... 6.90
27. 729 S. 15.00, Sup. 3.00 ..... 18.00
27. 750 S. 5.00, Sup. 2.50 ..... 7.50
27. 784 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
27. 373 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
27. 157 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
27. 597 Disbanded, money in treasury ... 76.00
28. 353 Ch. 10.00, S. 2.50 ..... 12.50
28. 360 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
28. 361 Ch. 10.00, S. 5.30, Sup. 49c 15.79
28. 62 S. 14.00 ..... 14.00

28. 284 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c 8.00
28. 287 S. 11.25, Sup. 1.40 12.65
28. 297 S. 4.75, Sup. 20c 4.95
28. 569 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.25 9.75
28. 654 S. 115.00 ..... 115.00
28. 715 S. 105.75 ..... 105.75
28. 722 S. 85.00, Sup. 5.00 90.00
28. 737 S. 12.00 ..... 12.00
28. 792 S. 6.75, Sup. 50c. 7.25
28. 796 S. 1.95 ..... 1.95
28. 448 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25 8.75
28. Joint Council of Boston, Mass., Sup. 1.00 ..... 1.00
31. 20 S. 27.50, Sup. 6.75 34.25
31. 81 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
31. 208 S. 12.50, Sup. 7.25 19.75
31. 245 S. 17.00, Sup. 2.50 19.50
31. 263 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
31. 259 S. 11.25 ..... 11.25
31. 291 S. 18.00, Sup. 2.00 20.00
31. 307 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
31. 337 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.00 4.00
31. 344 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
31. 363 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
31. 508 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
31. 471 S. 1.80 ..... 1.80
31. 544 S. 29.00, Sup. 1.00 30.00
31. 612 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
31. 617 S. 19.00, Sup. 5.50 24.50
31. 603 S. 9.60, Sup. 50c. 10.10
31. 708 S. 25.00, Sup. 4.00 29.00
31. 720 S. 99.90, Sup. 10c 100.00
31. 741 S. 9.25 ..... 9.25
31. 743 S. 16.25, Sup. 4.05 20.30
31. 749 S. 10.85 ..... 10.85
31. 754 S. 22.50 ..... 22.50
31. 761 S. 20.00 ..... 20.00
31. 763 S. 7.50, Sup. 6.50 14.00
31. 771 S. 9.25 ..... 9.25
31. 782 S. 32.50, Sup. 75c 33.25
31. 25 S. 300.00 ..... 300.00
31. 68 S. 125.00, Sup. 34c 125.34
31. 194 S. 3.75, Sup. 25c 4.00
31. 719 S. 167.50, Sup. 7.50 ..... 175.00
31. 725 S. 135.45, Sup. 4.35 ..... 139.80
31. 748 S. 60.00 ..... 60.00

EXPENDITURES.

Ult.		Am't.
2.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	$1,300 00
2.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	625.00
2.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00
2.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
2.	N. W. Evans, balance of April salary and expenses	157.25
2.	Chas. Robb, balance of April salary and expenses	112.40
2.	Geo. Innis, balance of April salary and expenses	157.53
3.	Indiana Trust Co., office rent for May	100.00
3.	C. P. Shea, on account	75.00
5.	The Cheltenham Press, for printing Magazine	511.33
5.	The Cheltenham Press, for printing Circulars	5.75
5.	E. L. Turley, salary for April	150.00
5.	Central Passenger Association, to pay for agent's services during the coming convention	11.00
6.	Stamps, received on supplies from 261	.20
7.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	50.00
9.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	625.00
9.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,200.00
9.	J. J. Dwyer, balance of April salary	25.00
9.	H. C. Holtje, for organizing Local 297	5.00
9.	F. P. Fall, in full for April salary and expenses	125.34
9.	Samuel Johnson, balance of April salary and expenses	98.85
9.	F. A. Markey, balance of April salary and expenses	88.00
9.	C. F. O'Neill, in full for April salary and expenses	239.67
9.	A. B. Walton, balance of March and April salary and expenses	107.00
9.	Edw. Gould, in full for April salary and expenses	96.70
9.	H. K. Sullivan, balance of April salary and expenses	224.20
9.	Western Union Telegraph Co., for messages received in April	2.55
9.	Iliff Stationery Co., for office supplies	11.05
9.	Remington Typewriter Co., for office supplies	5.65
9.	Indianapolis Gas Co., for office lights	2.52
9.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., for office supplies	4.00
9.	Wm. Rowbotham, balance of April salary and expenses	33.60
9.	Geo. McGinnis, for postage	27.00
10.	C. P. Shea, on account	100.40
11.	J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
11.	J. J. Dwyer, on account	25.00
11.	Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for towels	.50
12.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00
12.	Chas. Robb, on account	100.00
12.	Samuel Johnson, on account	100.00
12.	H. K. Sullivan, on account	100.00
13.	C. P. Shea, on account	50.00
13.	M. J. Dwyer, balance of April salary and expenses	60.80
13.	Geo. J. Mayer, for stencils, seals, etc.	15.35
13.	Postal Telegraph Co., for service during April	37.59
14.	Stamps received from Local 109 on supplies	.10
14.	J. J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
14.	Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
14.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
14.	L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
14.	C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
14.	M. O'Neil, salary to date	30.00
16.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,200 00
16.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	700.00
16.	Central Union Telephone Co., for April rental and long-distance service	23.40
17.	H. K. Sullivan, benefits for Local 718	2,500.00
17.	Edw. Gould, on account	100.00
18.	R. Dickson, for salary and expenses as organizer	13.25
19.	J. J. Dwyer, balance of May salary	50.00
20.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	25.00
20.	Geo. McGinnis, for postage	20.00
20.	H. A. Bryan, for organizing Local 321	5.00
20.	Postoffice money order, for money sent to H. A. Bryan	.05
21.	Edw. Gould, benefits for Local 98	600.00
21.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00
23.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 504 and 526	1,100.00
23.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	450.00
23.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	10.00
23.	Western Union Telegraph Co., for one message	.25
24.	Moorman & Geller, for printing	318.75
24.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00
24.	Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for towels	1.00
27.	C. M. Helms, for draying	.82
27.	Horace A. Duke, for organizing Local 316	5.00
28.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,100.00
28.	Hogan Transfer Co., for draying	1.36
28.	C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
28.	N. W. Evans, in full for May salary and expenses	207.92
28.	N. W. Evans, on account	100.00
28.	E. L. Turley, railroad fare and expenses to and from Cincinnati, O.	14.95
28.	Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
28.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
28.	L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
28.	C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
28.	M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
28.	A. O. Young, for organizing Local 353	5.50
31.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	400.00
31.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00
31.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, balance of May salary and expenses	103.00
31.	C. B. Brantley, for organizing Local 363	5.00
31.	Adams Express Co., expressage for May	1.70
31.	American Express Co., expressage for May	5.82
31.	United States Express Co., expressage for May	3.02